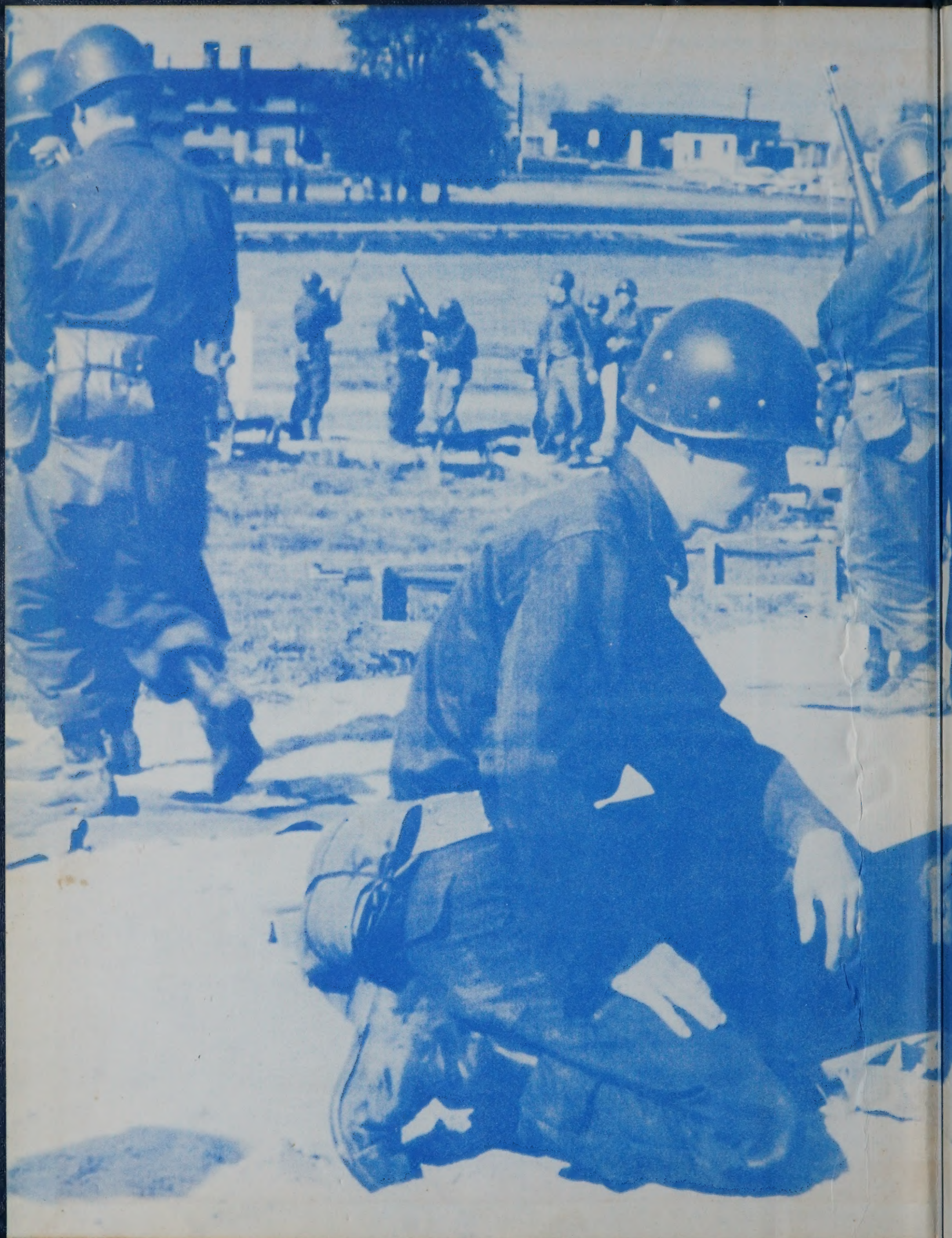
Ready Reserve Training

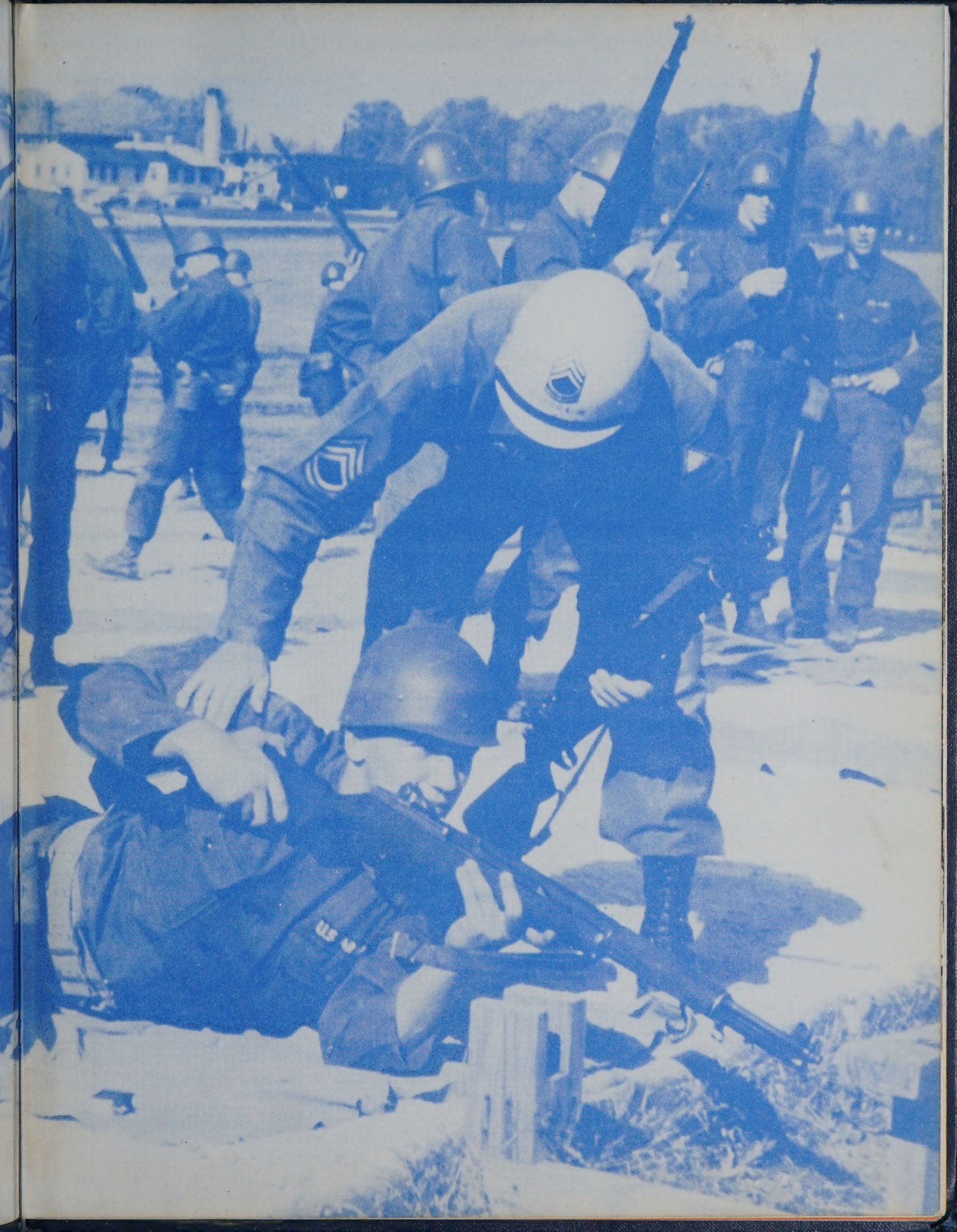
THE UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING CENTER, ARMOR

FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

1957

CO. D-16TH BN





THE UNITED STATES ARMY
TRAINING CENTER, ARMOR
FORT KNOX
KENTUCKY

SCENES AROUND

Rose Hall

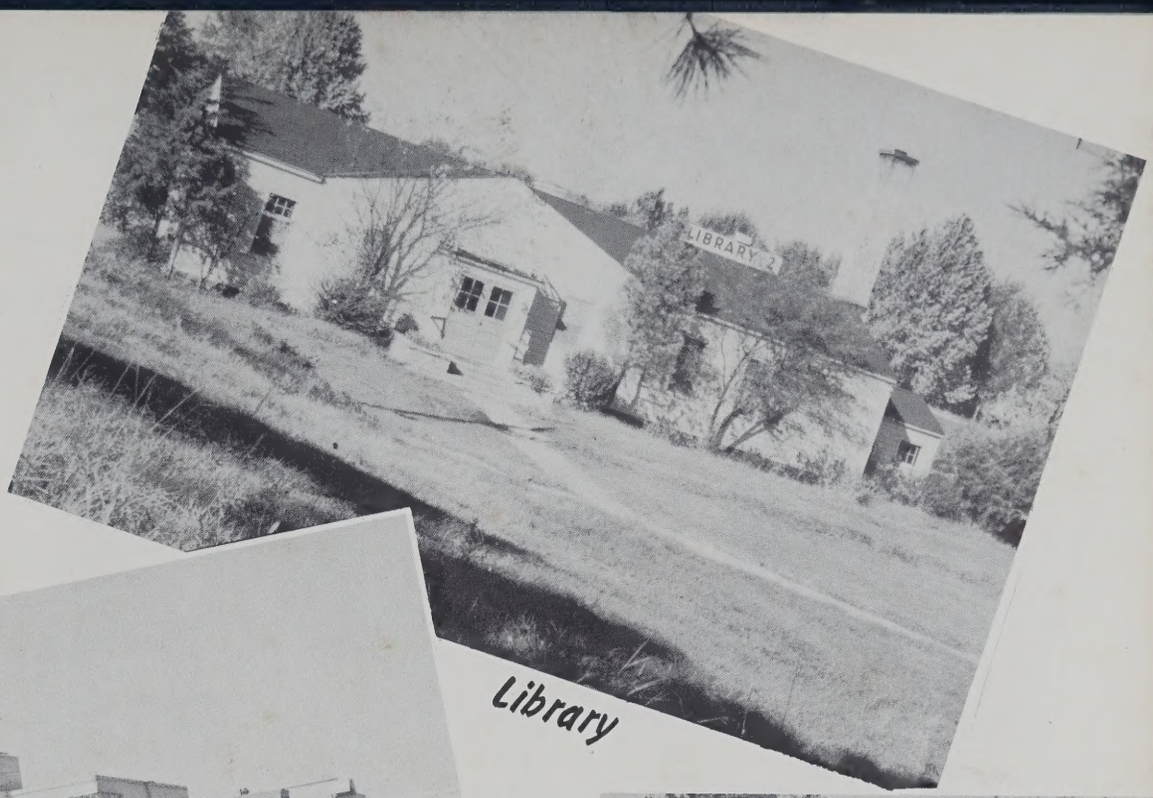
Civic Center

Post Office

Fort Knox Theatre

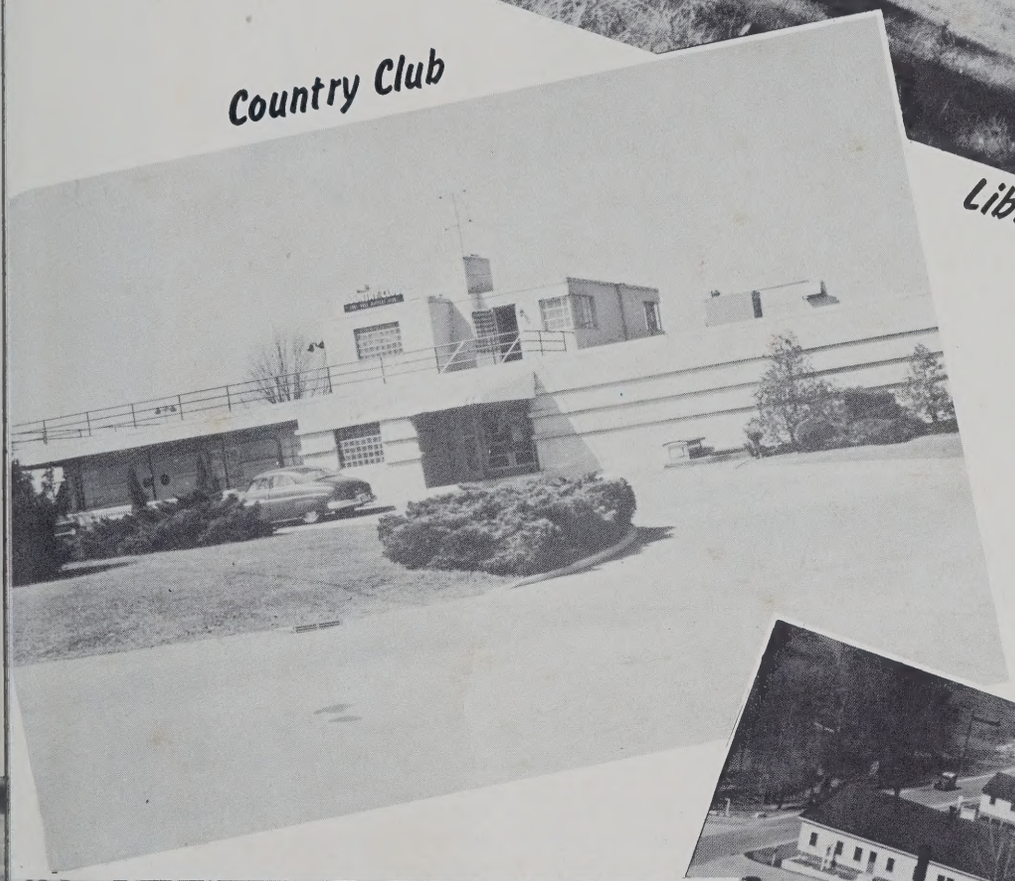
Barracks

THE POST

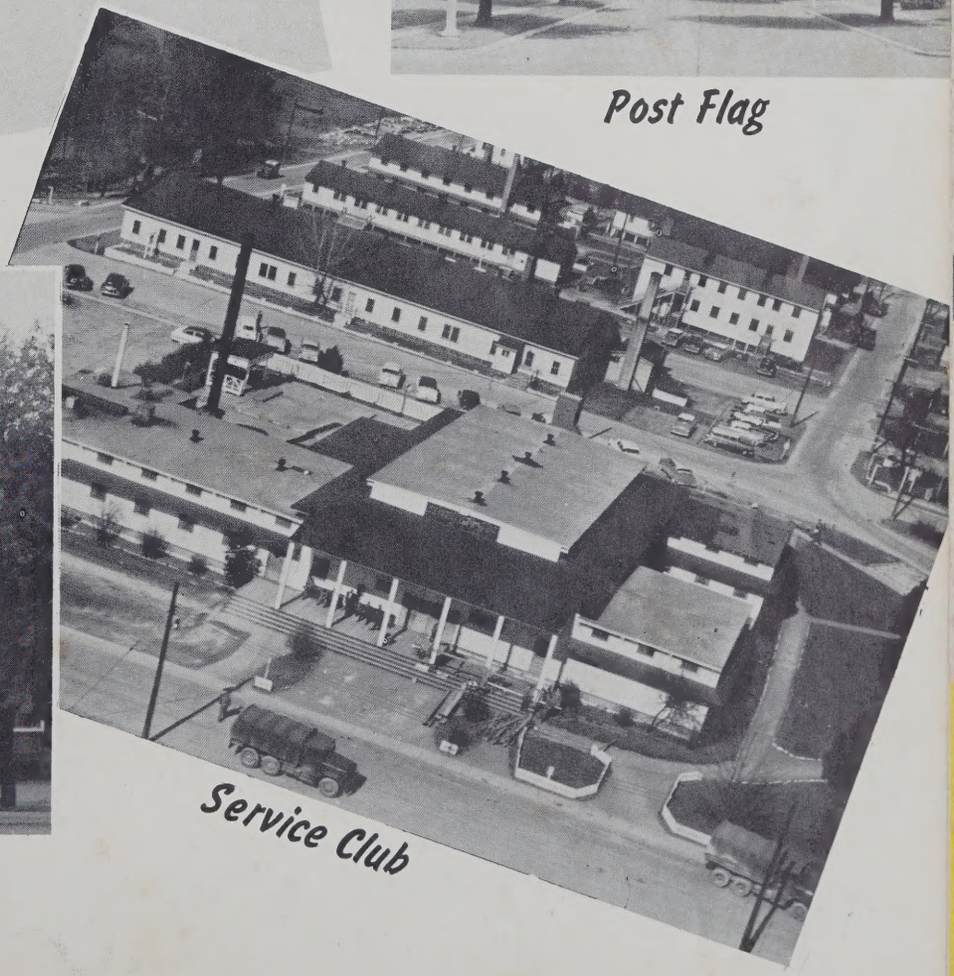


Library

Country Club



Post Flag



Service Club

Post Headquarters

Major General
PAUL A. DISNEY
Commanding General

Major General Paul A. Disney assumed Command of the U.S. Army Training Center, Armor, on September 22, 1956, following a tour of duty as Commanding General of the 4th Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas.

Born in Waltham, Massachusetts, on November 16, 1904, General Disney began his military career after his graduation from Norwich University, Vermont, in June 1927. That year, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Officers Reserve Corps and received a Regular Army commission in October 1927.

A veteran of six major campaigns in World War II, General Disney served with the 2d Armored Division, commanding the 82d Armored Reconnaissance Battalion in the North African and Sicilian campaigns and the 67th Armored Regiment from the Normandy landing in 1944 to the Elbe River in Germany.

General Disney was G3 of the Cavalry School from December 1945 to August 1946. From July 1947 until May 1950, he was assigned to the G 3 Section, Office, Chief of Army Field Forces in various capacities including Chief of Maneuvers and Special Projects Branch, and Chief of the Armored Branch. After graduating from the National War College, General Disney then served in the Pentagon in such posts as Chief, Strategic Logistics Branch, G 4, and Assistant Chief, Plans Division, G 4, Department of the Army.

In Korea, General Disney was assigned as Assistant Division Commander of the 25th Infantry Division in May 1954, and named to the same post in the 3d Infantry Division in August of the same year. In October 1954, he became Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration, Headquarters, Eighth Army (Forward). General Disney then served as Chief of Staff, Eighth Army (Forward) and Chief of Staff AFFE and Eighth Army in Korea from April to September 1955.

General Disney became Assistant Division Commander of the 4th Armored Division at Fort Hood in October 1955, and became Division Commander June 5, 1956.

General Disney has been awarded the Silver Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters and V Device for Valor, Purple Heart, Army Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant, French Legion of Honor, French Croix de Guerre with Palm, Korean Order of Military Merit Taeguk, and several campaign medals.

The U. S. Army Training Center, Armor, under General Disney's Command, consists of five Armor and Infantry training regiments and one Specialist Training Regiment. The overall mission of USATCA is to train Army of the United States and Reserve personnel in Basic Combat Training, Advanced Individual Training in both Armor and Infantry, and Basic Unit Training, also in both Armor and Infantry. In addition, selected individuals are trained in military occupational specialties such as Automotive, Clearical, Radio, and Supply.

HEADQUARTERS
THE UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING CENTER, ARMOR
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

TO THE PARENTS OF THE GRADUATES OF BASIC TRAINING

In this era of nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other modern tools of warfare, the most important element of National Defense remains the man who employs these tools. Man's natural habitat is the earth, and in war, he must eventually defeat his enemies by struggle on the ground. Hence the necessity for well-trained soldiers of the United States Army.

In combat the soldier faces many unnatural, difficult and trying situations. It is, therefore, essential that every man be thoroughly disciplined, technically qualified and physically, morally and mentally conditioned to survive on the modern battlefield. This has been the purpose of the military training you have received here at USATCA and will receive in the future.

How much benefit you receive from such training, of course, depends to a considerable degree on how much you put into it. Here at the U. S. Army Training Center, Armor, a well-rounded program has been instituted to provide you with every opportunity to develop the attributes of a good soldier. We feel, too, that in many ways you will have developed a greater sense of responsibility; a greater awareness of the world around you, and therefore, will have become a better all-around citizen.

It is hoped that this book in the years to come will serve as a pleasant reminder to you of this brief period of your military service in USATCA, - and of the truth that soldiers are made, not born.

Paul A. Disney
PAUL A. DISNEY
Major General, USA
Commanding

Brigadier General

SHERBURNE WHIPPLE, JR.

Deputy Commanding General

GENERAL STAFF

Colonel

PERRY E. CONANT

Chief of Staff

Colonel
JAMES F. LEWIS
Adjutant General

Lieutenant Colonel
H. ROSS BRYAN
G-1

Major
HAROLD W. KEYSER
G-2

Lieutenant Colonel
CHARLES F. RYAN
G-3

Lieutenant Colonel
DORSEY H. CULLEN
G-4

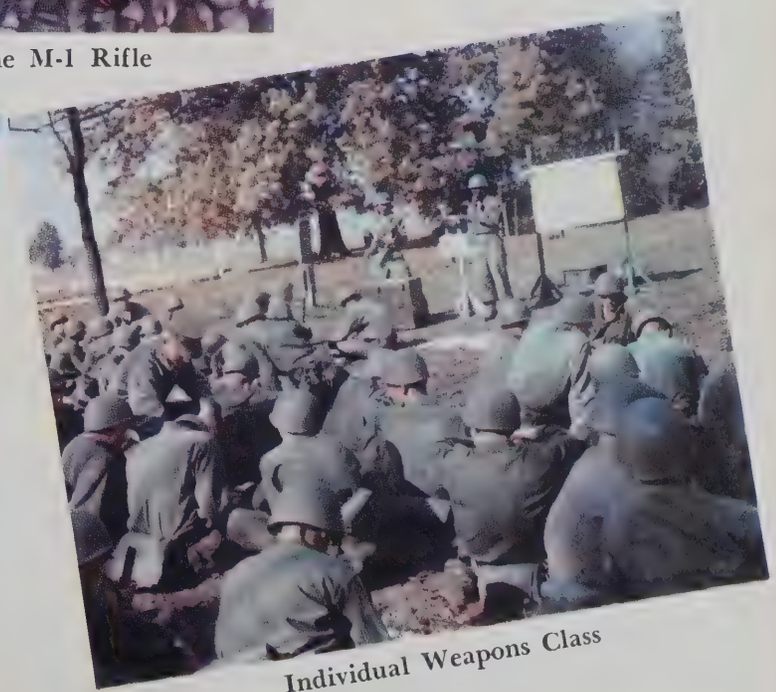
Lieutenant Colonel
MERT M. LAMPSON
Chaplain

Union Under God

Physical Training Obstacle Course

Loading the M-1 Rifle

Preliminary Rifle Instruction Course



Individual Weapons Class

The Basic Combat

Basic Combat Training at the United States Army Training Center, Armor is a team endeavor, requiring the maximum of both the new trainee and his superiors.

The main purpose of Basic Combat Training is the development of qualified riflemen, whose individual talents will be supplemented later through more specialized instruction.

Four training regiments are responsible for administering Basic Combat Training to Regular Army, Selective Service and Reserve Forces Act personnel at the USATCA. Carefully screened officers and non-commissioned officers are entrusted with the mission of transforming young civilians into well-trained and disciplined soldiers, prepared for efficient and honorable service.

A very intensive program, Basic Combat Training covers over thirty major subjects--from military courtesy to squad tactics. Major emphasis, however, is placed on mastery of the M-1 rifle, the basic weapon of the Infantry. More than a week is devoted to handling, maintaining and firing the 9½ pound weapon, and the trainee finds that it is practically his constant companion throughout the training cycle. When he completes Basic Combat Training, the trainee realizes that his weapon is his "best friend" in combat.

In order to obtain the maximum from Basic Combat Training, a man's physical condition must be continually improving. This is achieved through daily participation in the "Army Daily Dozen"--a series of calisthenics designed to harden muscles, slim waist lines and increase physical stamina. In addition to intensive exercise, the trainee's physical condition is improved by good food and a well-balanced diet.

Trainees also receive instruction in such varied subjects as bayonet drill, first aid, interior guard duty, camouflage and concealment, mines and booby traps, signal communications, field sanitation, intelligence, night vision, battle indoctrination, map and compass reading.

They learn that combat, unlike a baseball game, is not postponed because of darkness or inclement weather. Combat conditions are simulated whenever possible and practicable, so that the men can be taught what to expect in the event of national emergency.

During the seventh week, trainees live in the field as combat soldiers. They "rough it" by sleeping in tents, eating outdoors from mess kits and waging a constant battle against the elements. The trainees also participate in mock battles against "Agressor" troops from their own company, who are dressed in different uniforms and instructed to attack and harass when least expected.

Approximately 220 men train together in a company, with each company broken down into four platoons, that occupy four barracks. Each platoon is

Mission Training

directly commanded by a platoon sergeant, a well-trained and highly-qualified soldier, who is usually a combat veteran of World War II or the Korean conflict. He is with his men from reveille to retreat and often during the evening hours for informal and instructive "bull sessions."

The platoon is also broken down--into four squads of about a dozen men. Squads are directed to fellow trainees with unusually high aptitudes and leadership qualities.

The squad and platoon systems instill in the trainees a pride in each of these units and there is always spirited competition for the designation of "best squad" or "best platoon." Trainees become endowed with a formidable esprit de corps and a sense of unit identification.

Instruction in the various Basic Combat Training subjects is given by specially trained officers and non-commissioned officers from regimental instructor groups. An instructor group is similar in structure to a college or university factulty, with each "professor" a specialist in his field, who also has the ability to pass on his knowledge to the trainees. In addition to formal instruction from regimental personnel, the trainees receive individual instruction from their platoon sergeants. Contrary to popular belief, the Army isn't an impersonal organization. Each trainee at USATCA receives all the individual attention necessary for the development of a competent soldier.

While Basic Combat Training is necessarily intensive, because there is a great deal to be taught in a comparatively short period, the men receive an ample amount of free time for recreation. Fort Knox is a large city with excellent recreational facilities. Men can participate in any sport, or read books from well-stocked libraries. There are large swimming pools and baseball and football fields near company areas. Convenient service clubs provide the trainees with excellent facilities for letter-writing, reading, listening to music and just plain talking. Weekly dances and shows are also held in each service club and the latest movies are shown at the post theatres.

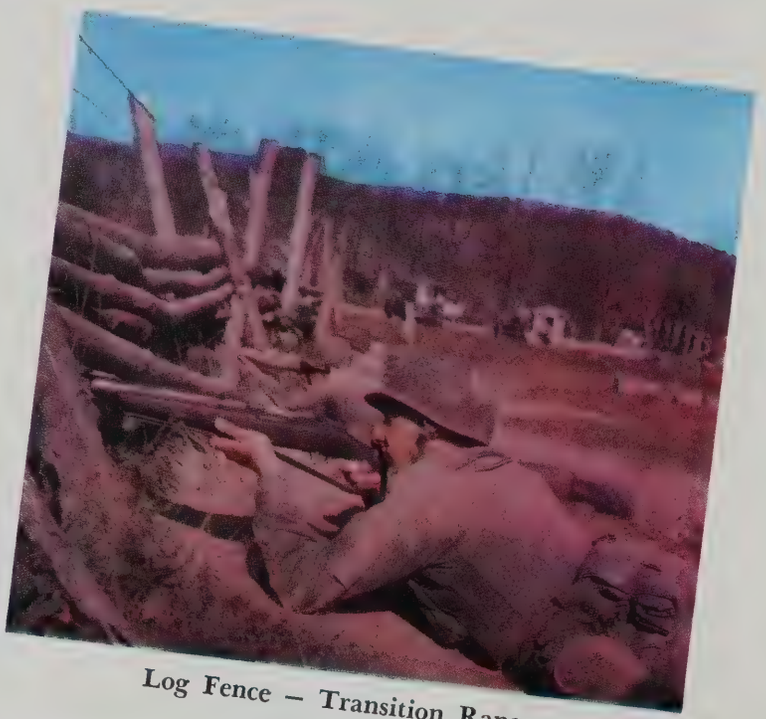
Trainees also visit nearby Louisville, a large, progressive community with impressive recreational and cultural facilities. Tours are also arranged to Mammoth Cave, the birthplaces of Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Boone, Stephen Foster's "Old Kentucky Home" and the beautiful Bluegrass Region.

The trainee's spiritual life is highly stressed during Basic Combat Training at USATCA. Character guidance lectures from Training Center chaplains are an integral part of the training curriculum and the men are encouraged to attend services of their choice at one of the many post chapels. The chaplains are also available for individual discussions with the men at any time.

Thus, the Basic Combat Training program at USATCA may be considered two-fold. While the development of a well-trained soldier is naturally stressed, the development of a man is not forgotten. Upon completion of Basic Combat Training, the trainee is not only a trained rifleman; he is also a worthy citizen of his community and his nation.

Close Combat Course

Transition Range



Log Fence – Transition Range

Close Combat Course

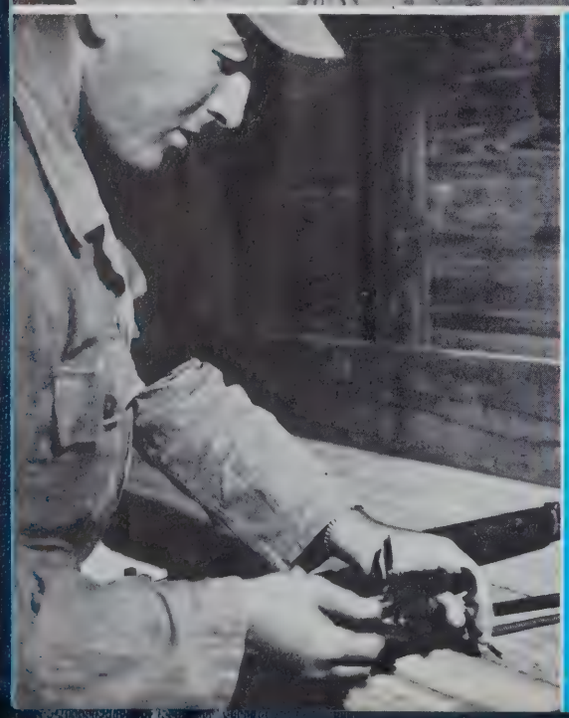
Rifle Grenades

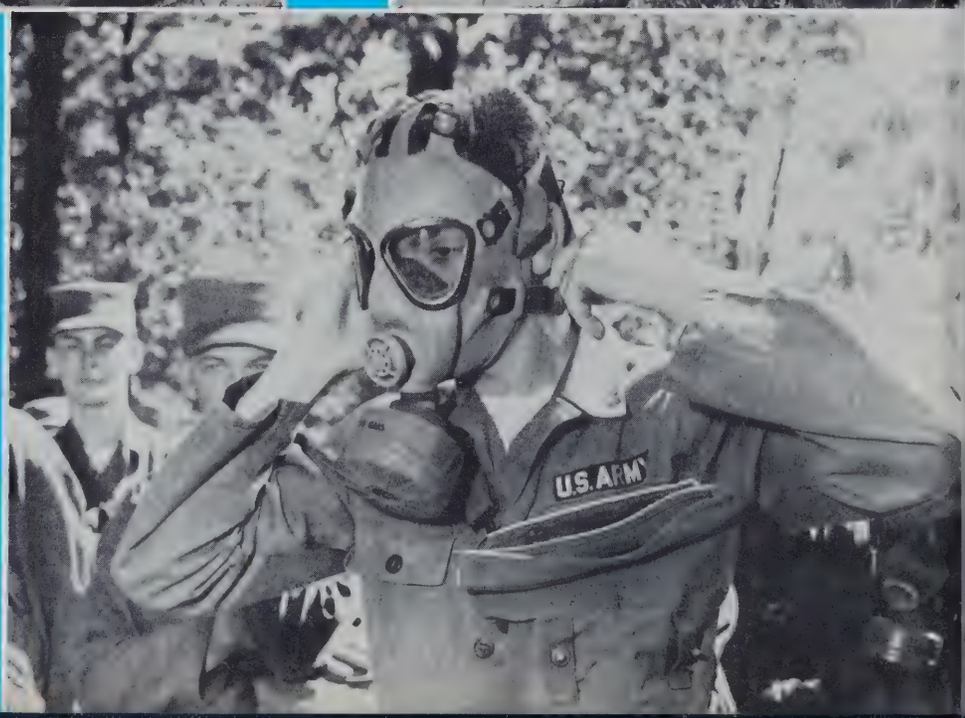
Transition Range

Physical training

Combat Course

Hand Grenades

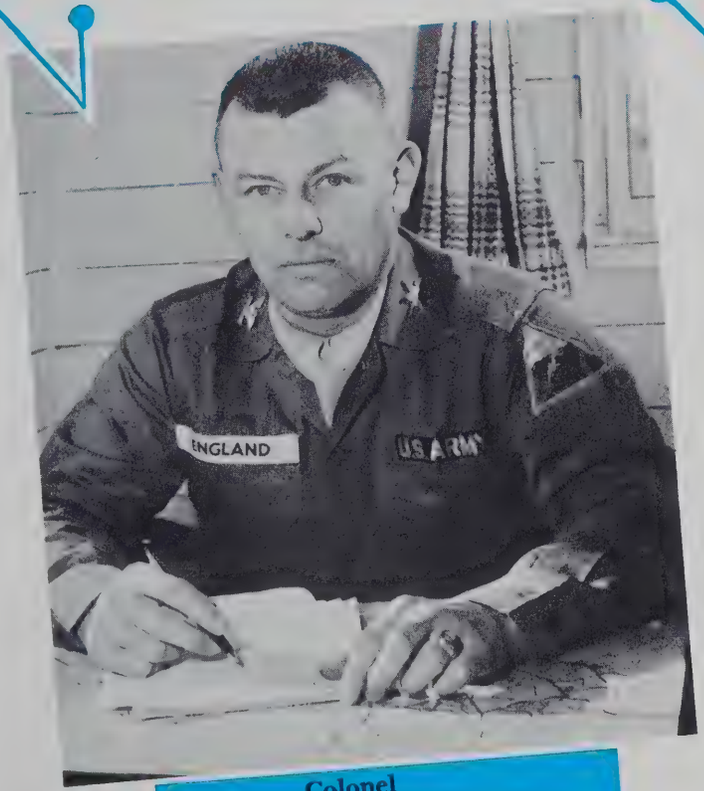



U.S. ARMY

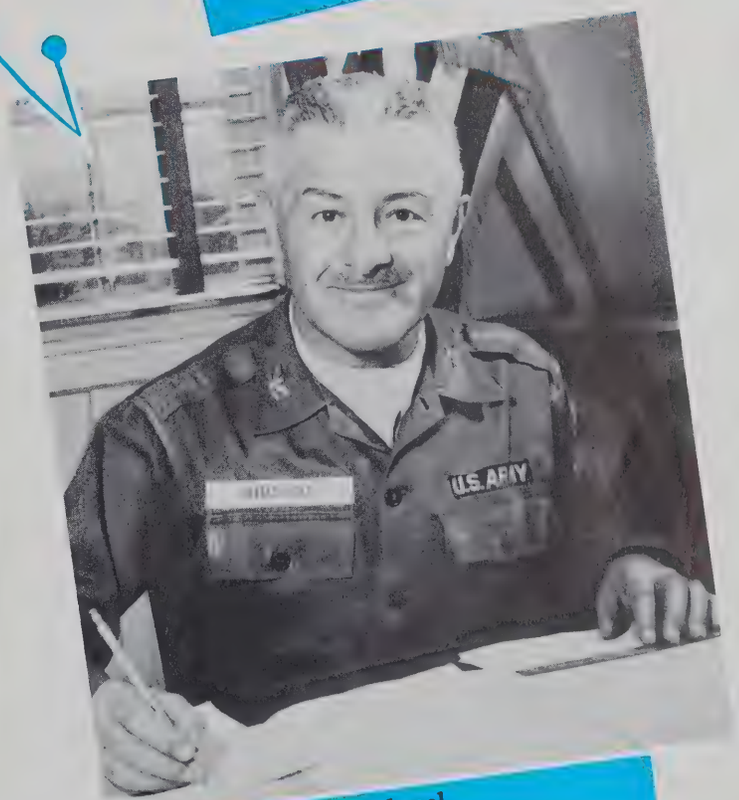
REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS

Colonel
J. L. ROGERS
2d Training Regiment, Armor

Colonel
ALLEN F. RICE
3d Training Regiment, Infantry



Colonel
GEORGE W. ENGLAND
4th Training Regiment, Infantry



Colonel
VINCENT M. HIDALGO
5th Training Regiment, Infantry

Map Reading

Gas Mask Drill

Gas Chamber

First Aid — Leg Splint

Squad Formation Class

THE TROOPS ARRIVE AND PROCESSING BEGINS

PROCESSING—Before the training cycle actually begins, the trainees undergo what is known as processing. Clothing is fitted and issued; teeth are checked, fingerprints taken, immunization shots received and aptitude tests administered. In addition to its practical side, procssing presents a gradual adjustment to Army life.

HAIRCUTS

HAIRCUTS—Everything in the Army must be uniform--including hair styles. Trainees receive that first regulation haircut during the processing period and must keep their hair short and well-groomed throughout the training cycle.

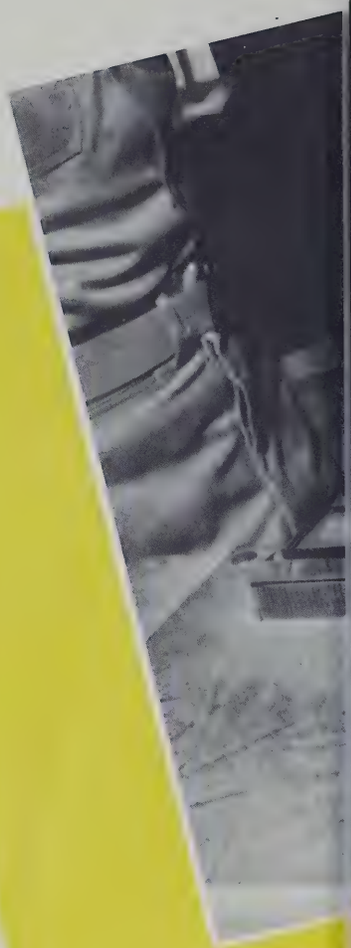
MEDICAL AND DENTAL CHECK

MEDICAL AND DENTAL CHECK—A healthy soldier is a good soldier and the Army does everything possible to not only maintain, but also improve the health of its men.

LADIES

ING

ISSUE



RECORDS CHECK AND CLASSIFICATION—The Army strives to use every man in a field in which his talents may be best utilized and developed. Therefore, early in his military career, the trainee's educa-

RECORDS CHECK AND CLASSIFICATION

tion, training and work experience is carefully recorded for future reference. This information, supplemented by the results of aptitude tests help the Army choose the field in which the man will eventually serve.

COMMANDING GENERAL'S ORIENTATION—An impressive ceremony marks the Commanding General's orientation address early in the training cycle. At that time, the Commanding General greets the new men, explains what they will learn, and what is expected of them as soldiers.

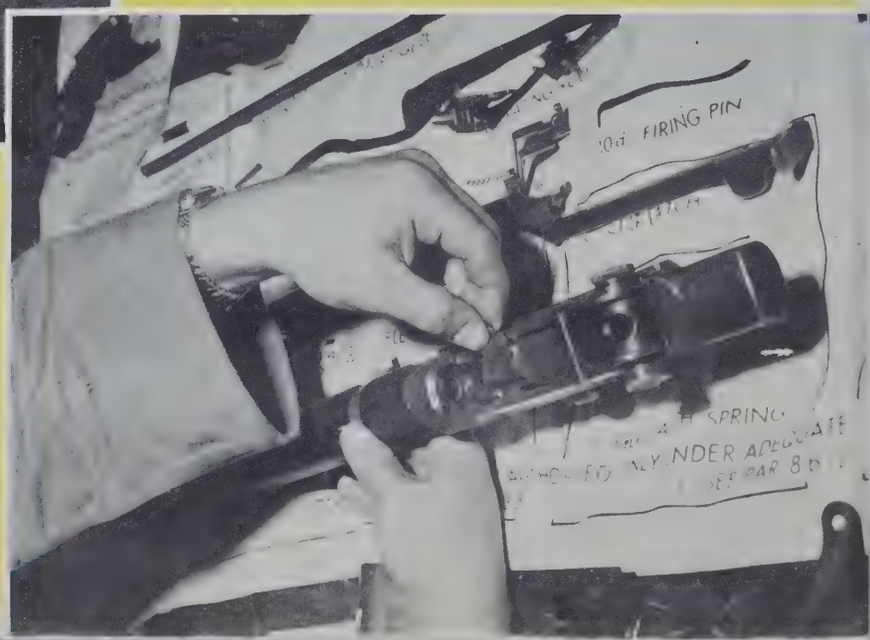
COMMANDING GENERAL'S ORIENTATION

PARADE PRACTICE

PARADE PRACTICE—Many hours of drill transform young civilians into disciplined, skillful soldiers. Troop movements are best achieved when the soldiers are well-drilled in marching. The trainees soon exhibit their skills in battalion and regimental reviews.

M-1 RIFLE—Learning to handle and maintain the M-1 rifle, the "soldier's best friend," occupies a large segment of the eight-week cycle. A soldier who knows the mechanics well, is in a position to become an expert when he actually fires the weapon on the range.

M-1
MECHANICAL TRAINING



M-1

P.R.I. CIRCLE

PRI CIRCLE—On the preliminary rifle instruction circle, the trainee learns the fundamentals of proper position, sighting procedure and the importance of the initials, **BRASS** (breathe, relax, aim, slack and squeeze.)

K-D RANGE

K-D RANGE—After mastering the fundamentals, the trainees fire on the known distance range. They must attain a qualifying score on the range before they can successfully complete their basic training. The Army feels, with justification, that there's nothing quite so important in combat as the skillful use of the rifle.

M-1 TRANSITION RANGE

TRANSITION RANGE AND TECHNIQUE OF FIRE – The Transition Range and Technique of Fire exercises are provided as a means by which the trainee can be taught the use of his M-1 rifle as an effective weapon in combat. All types of covers are provided from which fire can be directed.

TECHNIQUE OF FIRE

CHOW TIME

..BUT I DON'T WANT POTATOES
IN MY ICE CRE...

INNOCULATIONS "SHOTS"

INNOCULATIONS—Shots are not only fired from weapons during basic combat training. They are also ejected from the business end of hypodermic needles. During the eight weeks, the men are inoculated against tetanus, typhoid, smallpox and polio. The men feel that the slight discomfort caused by the shots is worth bearing for protection against the dread diseases.

General Orders

1. To take charge of this post and all government property in view.

2. To walk my post in a military manner keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.

3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.

4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.

5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.

6. To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me, all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, and officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only.

7. To talk to no one except in the line of duty.

8. To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.

9. To call the commander of the relief in any case not covered by instructions.

10. To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.

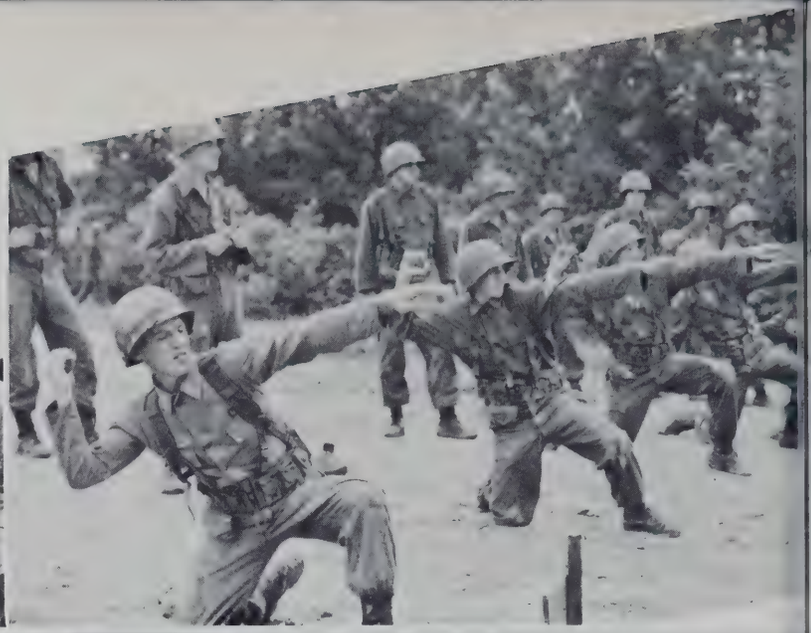
11. To be especially watchful at night and during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

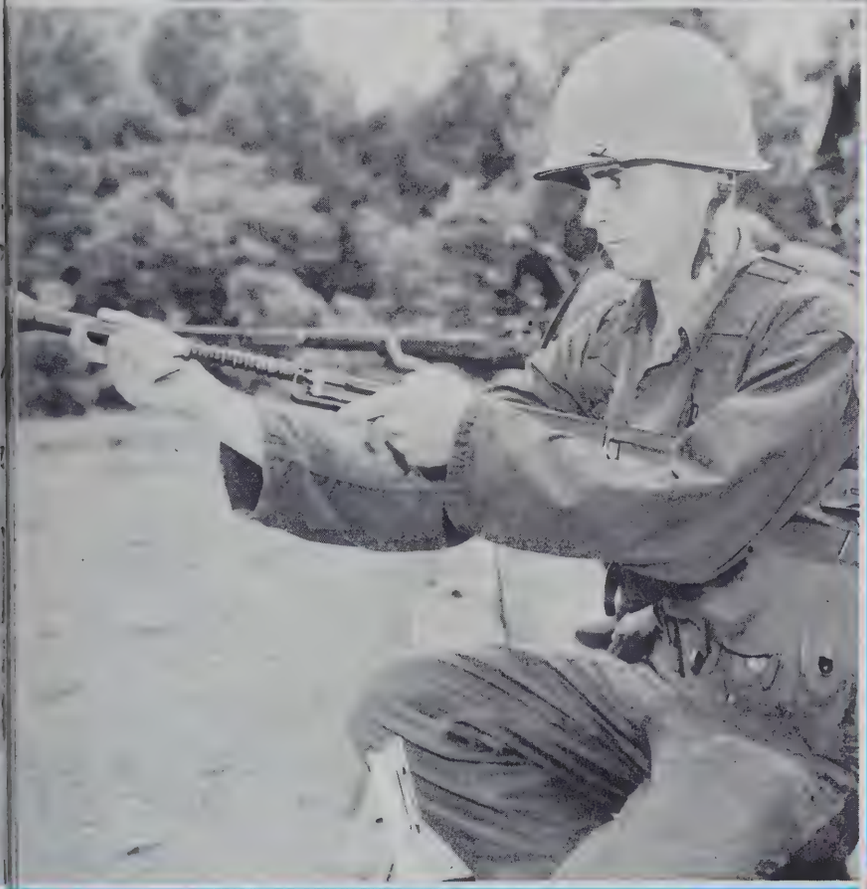
Guard

GUARD MOUNT AND GUARD DUTY — Guard duty is important. The manual for court martial provides severe punishment for violations of orders by sentinels and guards. There are eleven general orders to guide the trainee in performing guard duty. He must learn these word for word and understand their meaning.

d Mount

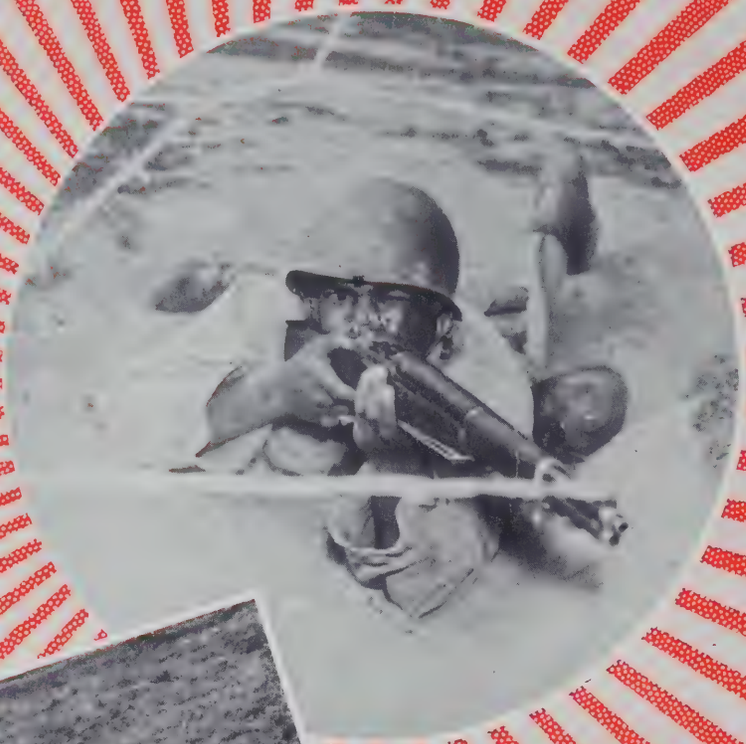
HAND AND RIFLE GRENADES





HAND AND RIFLE GRENADES

GRENADES—Hand and rifle grenades enable the riflemen to destroy enemy objectives at close range and serve to fill the gap between the M-1 rifle and the bayonet. Both offer effective and potent firepower when properly used.

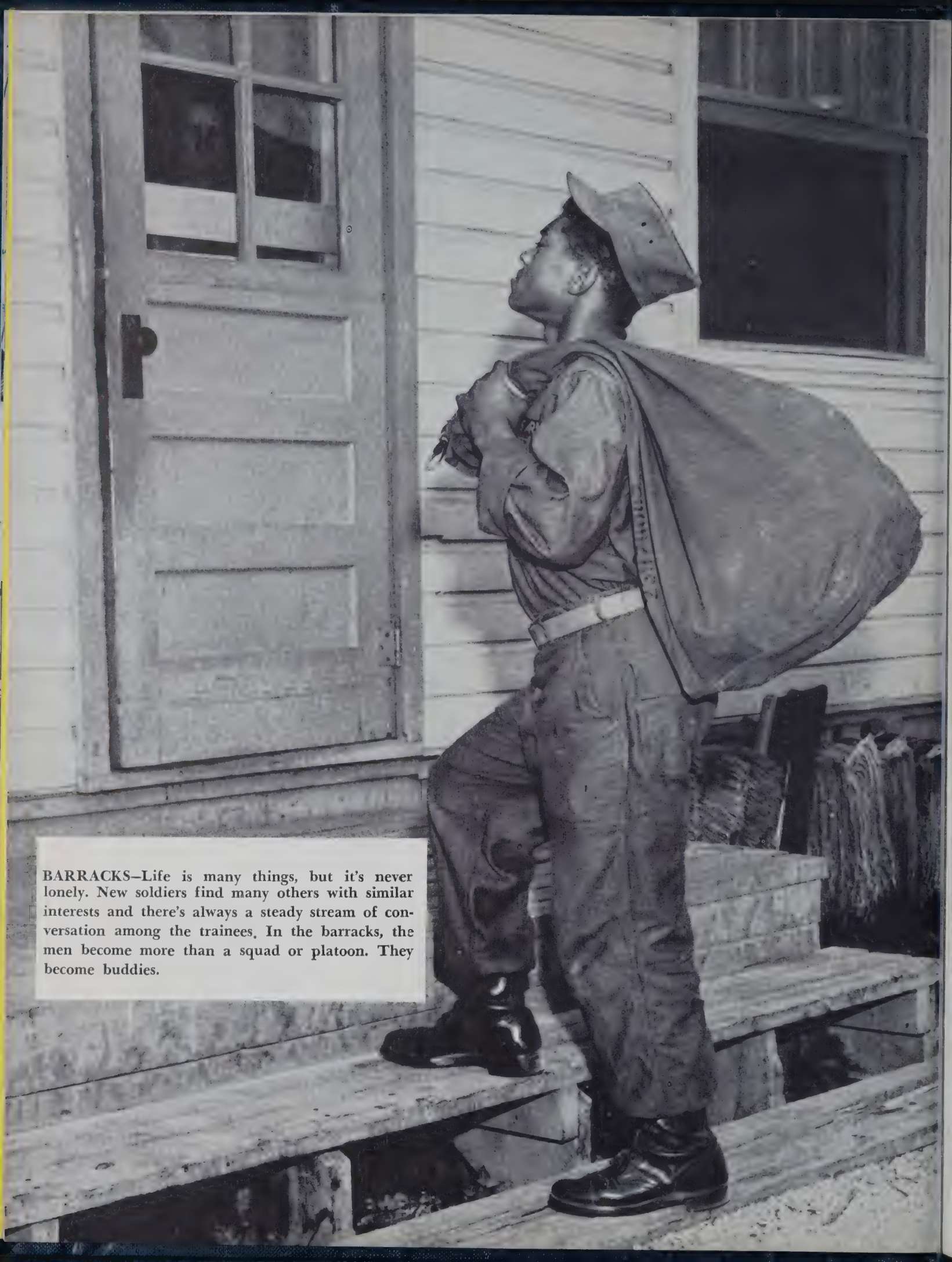


CLOSE

CLOSE COMBAT COURSE— Close combat training, under simulated combat conditions, is designed to teach the trainee to apply what he learned during formal instruction. The trainees are grouped into small teams which advance over ground covered with obstacles

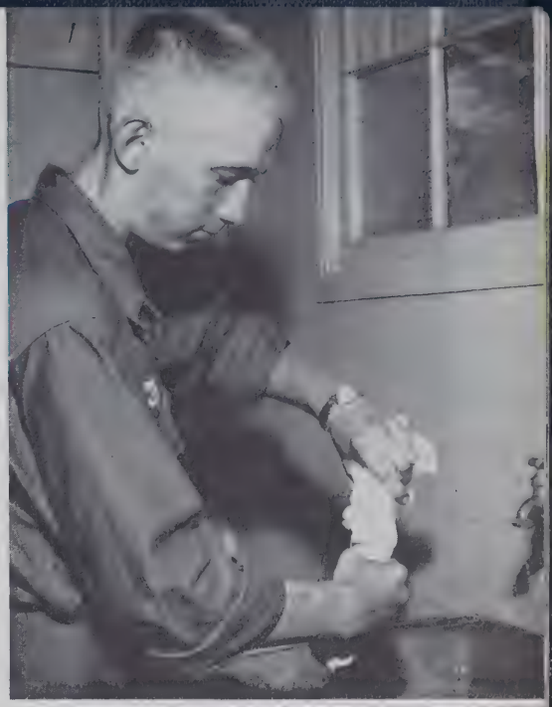
COMBAT

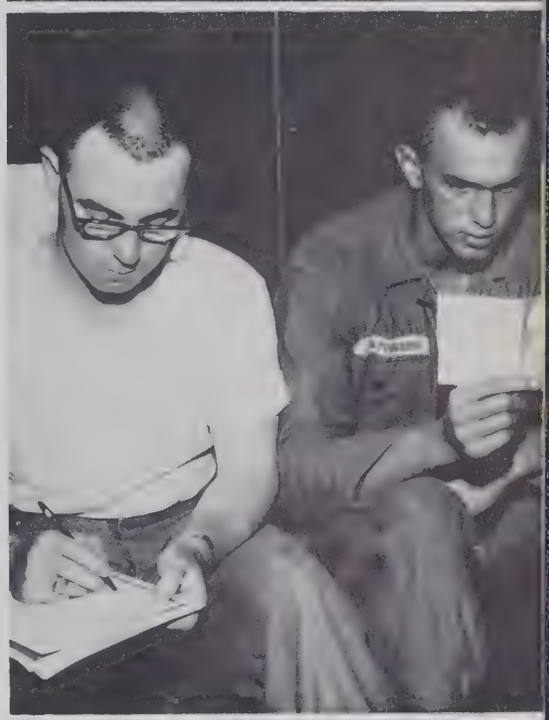
of various kinds. As they advance, targets suddenly appear and are fired upon. The course teaches the men to stay alert, ready to use their weapons at a moment's notice and gives them confidence in themselves, and their buddies.



BARRACKS—Life is many things, but it's never lonely. New soldiers find many others with similar interests and there's always a steady stream of conversation among the trainees. In the barracks, the men become more than a squad or platoon. They become buddies.

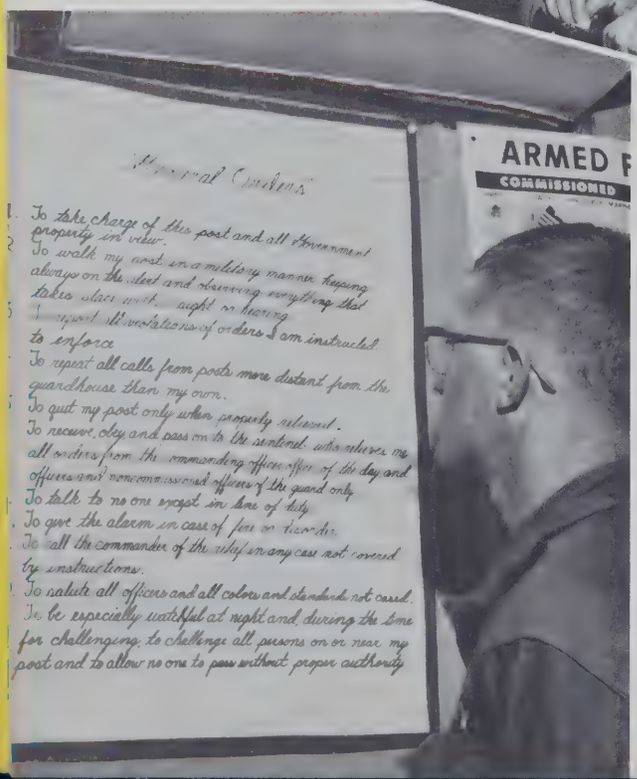
Barracks Life





Barracks

U.S. ARMY
U.S. ARMY


General Orders
1. To take charge of this post and all Government property in view.
2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.
3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.
4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.
5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.
6. To receive, obey and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day and officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard only.
7. To talk to no one except in line of duty.
8. To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.
9. To call the commander of the relief in any case not covered by instructions.
10. To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.
11. To be especially watchful at night and during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.
ARMED F
COMMISSIONED

MENSUM
U.S. RM

Life

ESSENTIALS
OF
MILITARY
TRAINING

MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS

MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS—While the Engineers are specialists in mines and booby traps, every soldier must become familiar with their functions. Trainees learn the principles and techniques of mine warfare, types and functioning of various mines, trip flares and traps, plus disarming and probing for enemy mines.

PHYSICAL

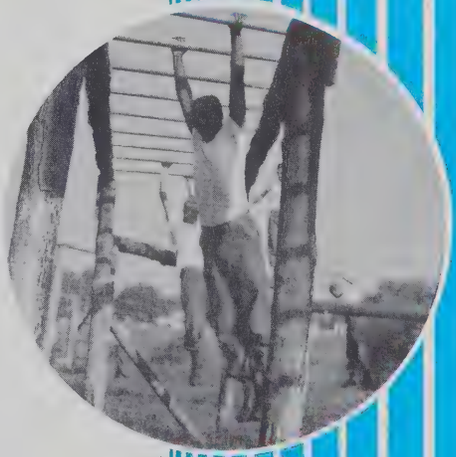
PHYSICAL TRAINING—Men in good physical condition have a far better chance of doing their duty in combat and living through their experience—therefore, the trainee is called upon to perform

TRAINING

trenuous duties during his
period of basic training. He
s urged to set for himself the
highest possible standard of
physical fitness as it will make
or a much more successful
Army life.

CONFIDENCE COURSE

CONFIDENCE COURSE—The confidence course is designed to toughen the trainees and develop self-confidence. Some of the tests are easy, while others are extremely difficult. Most trainees, however, thoroughly enjoy seeing what they can do.



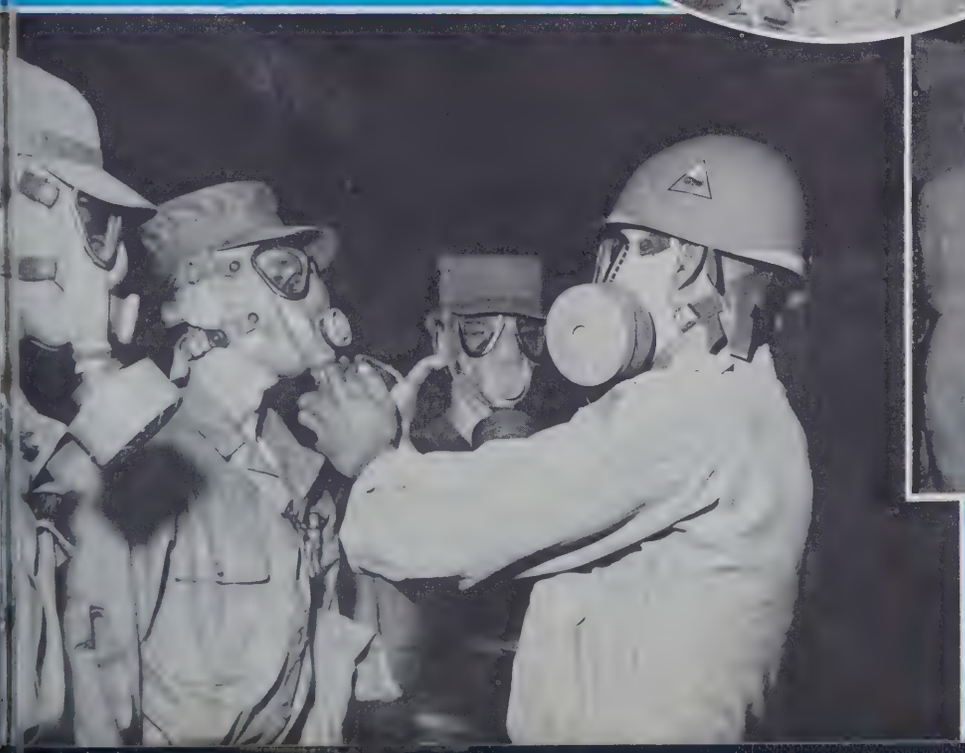
INFILTRATION COURSE

INFILTRATION COURSE — Probably the most realistic element of basic combat training is the rugged infiltration course, aimed at testing the individual foot soldier in tough terrain as a machine gun fires rounds just over his head. The course, run in daylight and at night, is designed to give trainees a lasting impression of actual combat conditions, and to ready him for its terrific demands.

PROTECTION AGAINST CBR ATTACK—In spite of weapons in the past, the Army must be prepared in the event of possible future attack. Accordingly all trainees must

CHAMBER

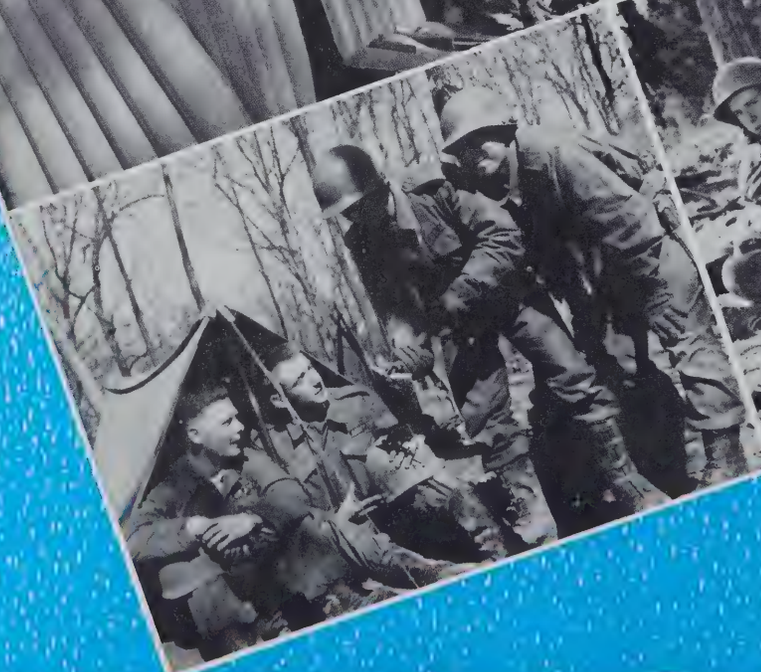
know how to protect themselves against CBR attacks through the use of the gas mask and other protectives, and how to advance during combat when CBR agents are present.



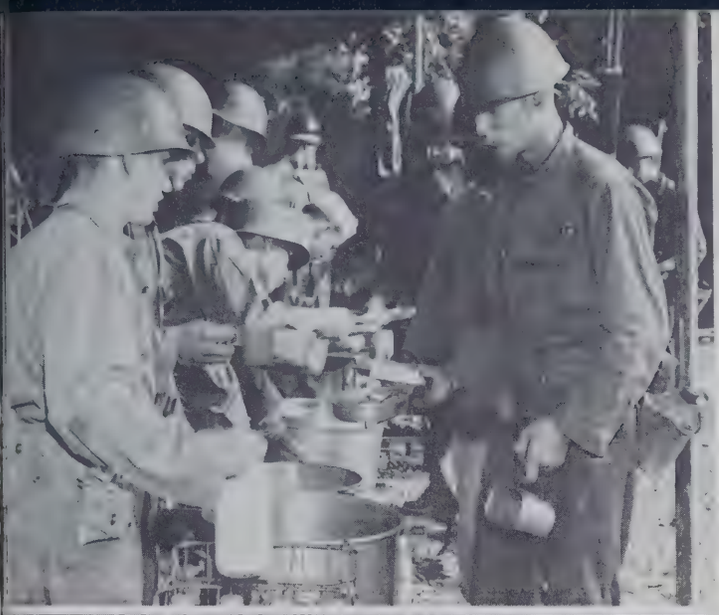
Chow in the Field

FIRST AID

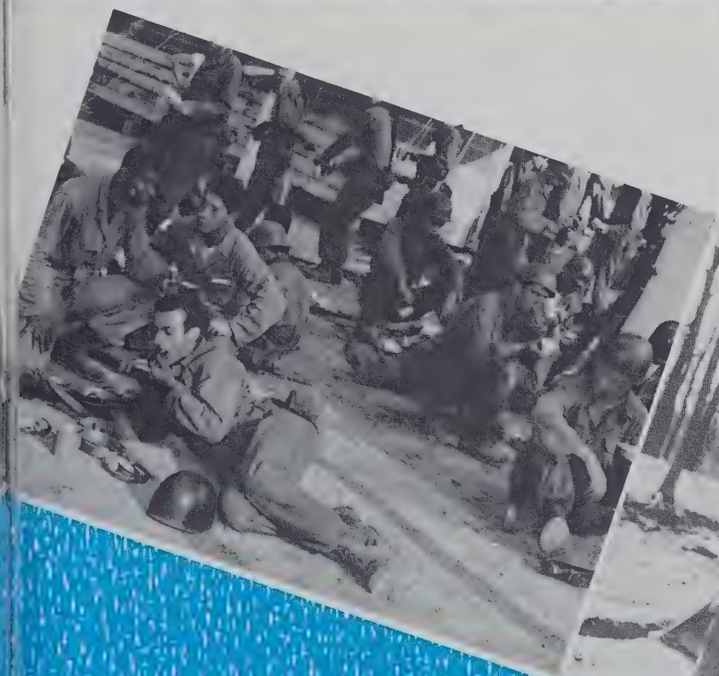
FIRST AID—A soldier's life or the life of his buddy may depend on the quick application of first aid. The importance of training in first aid was proven during World War II and the Korean conflict, when many men survived because their buddies knew how to give them necessary aid.



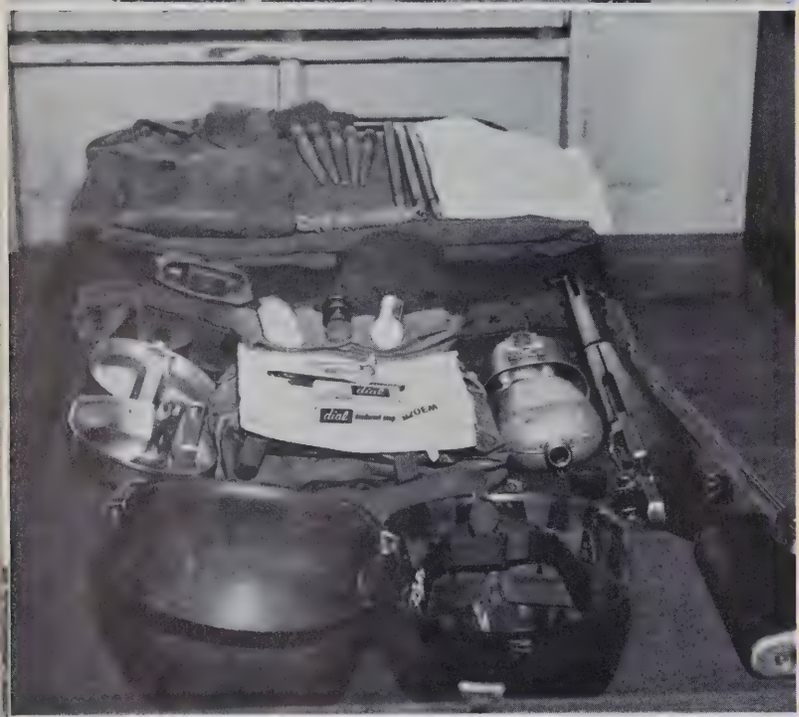
BIVOUAC



BIVOUAC—One of the most important phases of basic combat training comes near the end of the cycle when the men spend a week in the field on bivouac. The trainees learn, during this week, to live, fight and survive in the field under realistic combat conditions. Bivouac enables the men to apply everything they learned earlier in the training cycle and to determine just how valuable the training has been.



BIVOUAC



Inspe

Barracks

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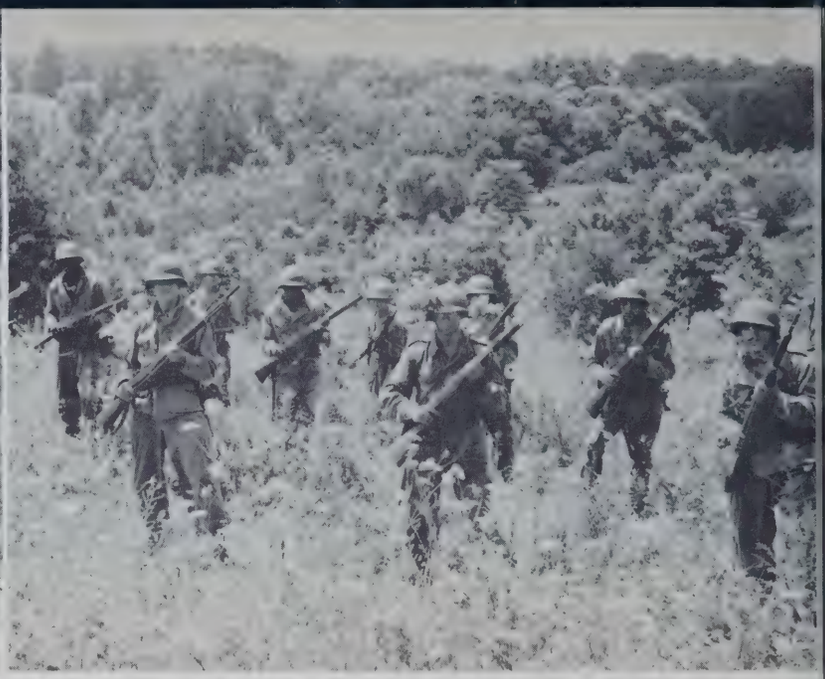
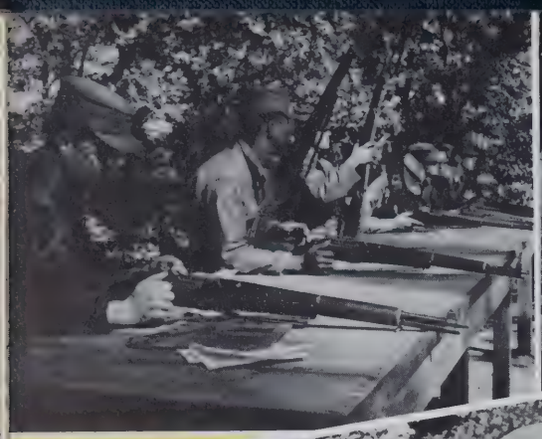
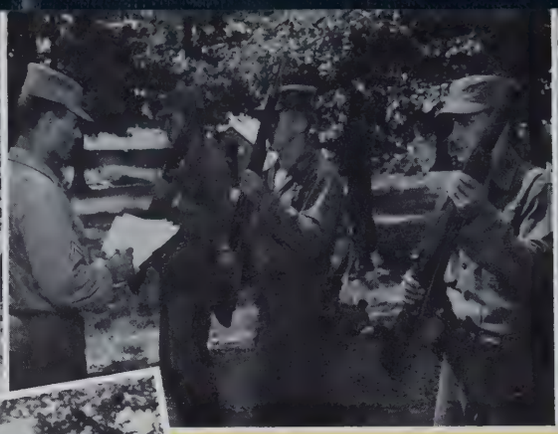
Full Field

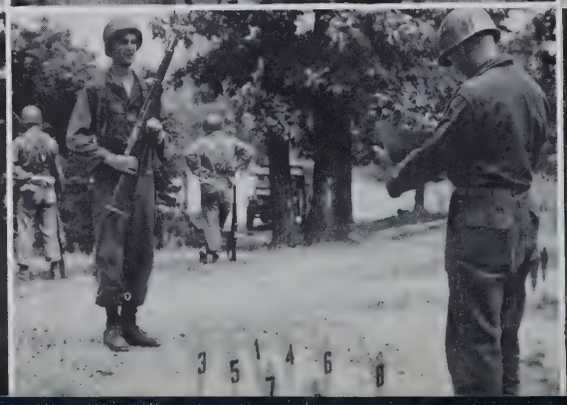
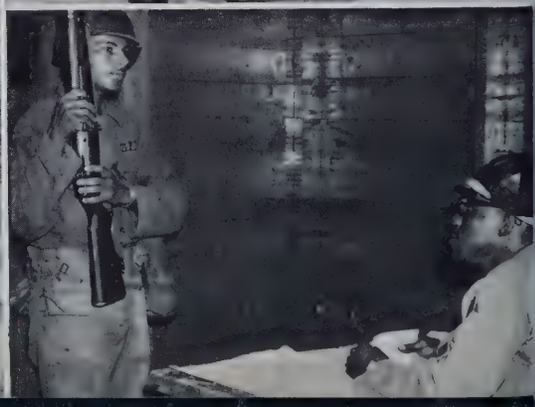


SQUAD TACTICS

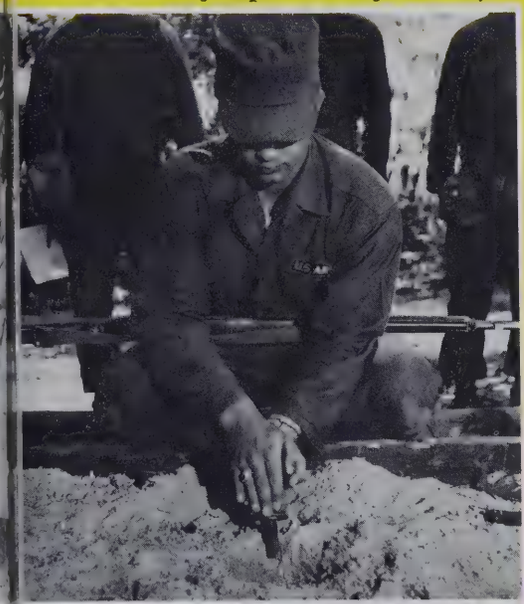
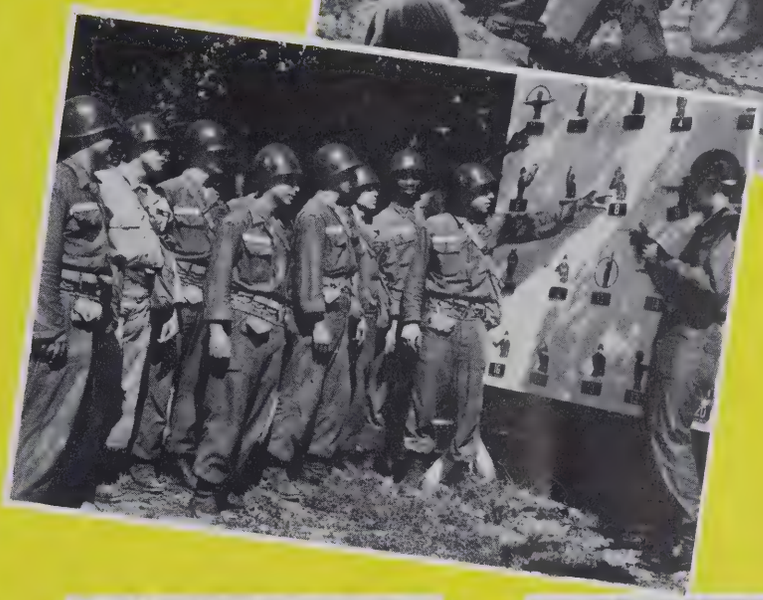
SQUAD TACTICS — Once a man learns to handle himself, he must learn to work with others. The well-trained nine-man rifle squad, organized effectively, is a plenty potent fighting force. In squad tactics training, the new soldier gains necessary grounding in the squad's role in combat. He learns his functions as part of this sharp fighting team, and develops an appreciation of how the individual skills he's mastered should fit into the infantry warfare picture.

INDIVIDUAL PROFICIENCY TESTING

PROFICIENCY TESTS — How well did the trainee learn it all? Final proficiency tests find the answers. From compass reading to first aid, the trainee must prove himself completely proficient — and fully worthy of graduation. Every "station" along the test route provides another measure of progress. And the trainee must score high all the way to convince the Army he's ready for bigger assignments. It's a tough test, and those who pass it have jumped a major Army hurdle.

GRADUATION

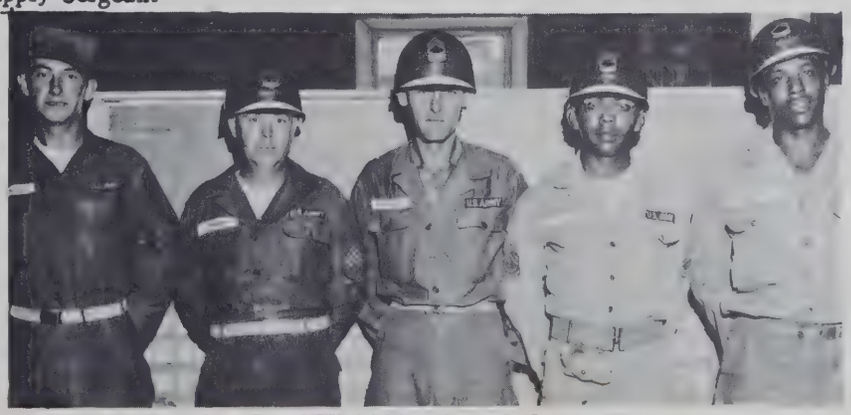
Company D
16th Battalion
5th Training Regiment
Infantry

1st Lieutenant
ROBERT J. HOLLOWAY
Company Commander

M/SGT
RICHARD T. PERKINS
First Sergeant

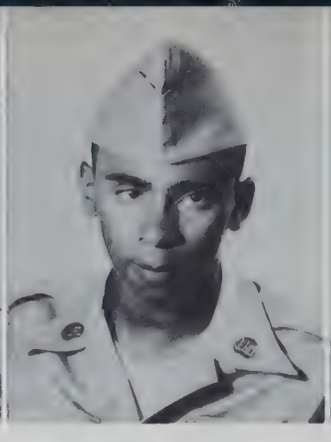
SGT
RICHARD WETZEL
Supply Sergeant

L to R: PVT JONES, SP2 ESTLE, SFC DIXON, M/SGT REDMOND, Mess Sergeant



L to R: SGT WORSHAM, SFC MARTIN, M/SGT AKSTEN, Field First Sergeant; SFC LEON and SFC LONDON.

Adam, Richard D.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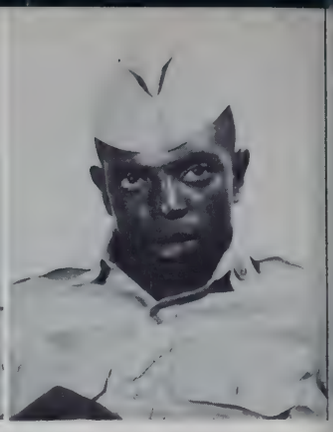
Applebee, John K.

Aupperle, Paul F.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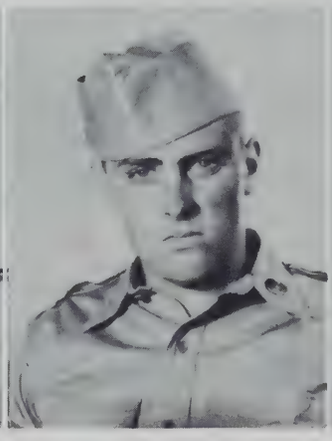
Bachmann, Ronald H.

Baird, Lewis A.

Barber, Bruce L.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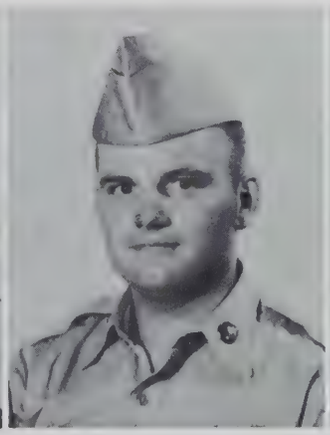
Battleman, Donald D.

Baughn, Norman L.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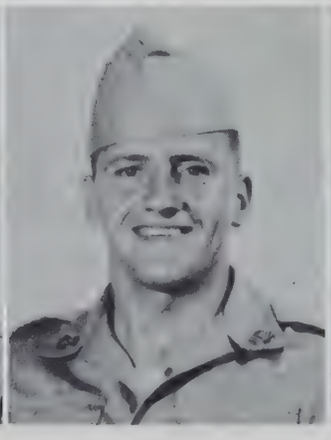
Bednar, Bernard A.

Bellino, Vincent S.

Berry, Clarence P., Jr.

Bishop, Donald E.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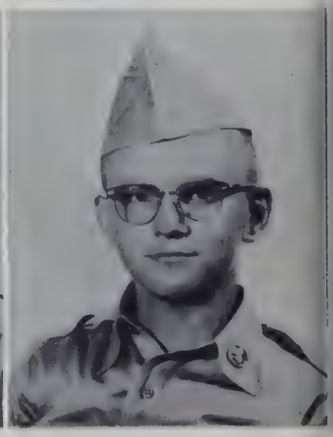
Boggs, William C.

Bonno, August V.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Boyd, Frank A.

Bradner, George R.

Brandt, Rudolph P.

Branno, Louis J.

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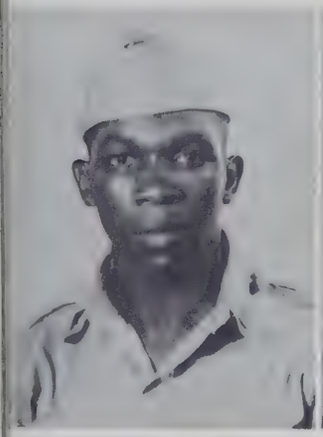

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Bumgarner, Gary D.

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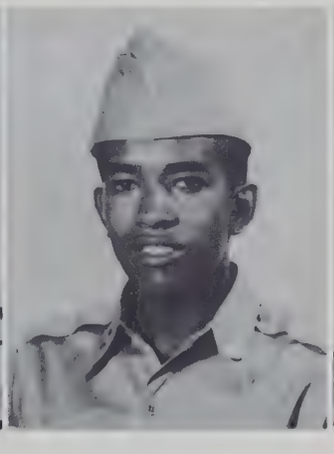

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Campana, Donald J.

Carl, Richard E.

Carr, Burchard M.

Clees, James H.

Cole, Robert H. P.

Cox, James A.

Cramer, Robert E.

Crawford, Thomas L.

Crissman, Rodney D.

Crum, Bernard D.

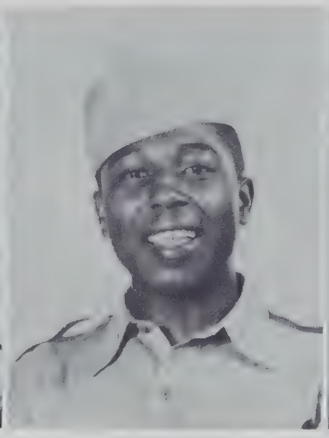
Daniels, John W.

Davies, Robert E.

DeVore, James E.

Downey, Lowell G.

Doyle, Donald F. M.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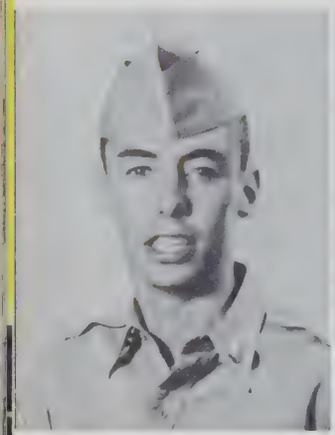
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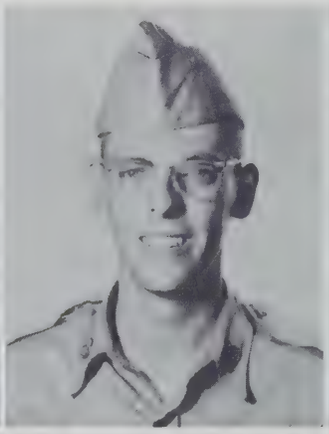
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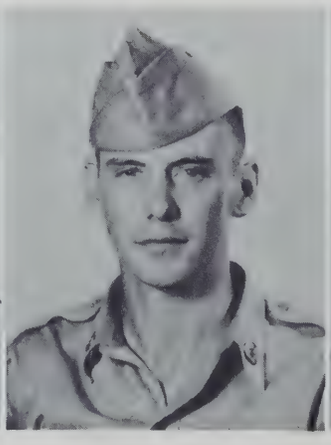
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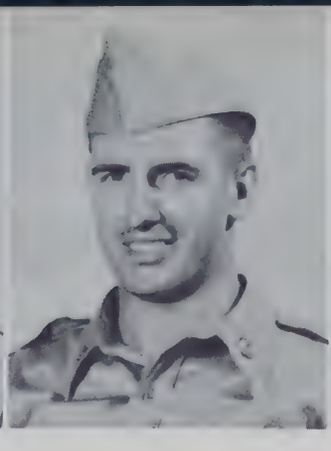

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Harper, Ronald H.

Harrison, James V.

Harsh, Larry G.

Hawkins, Thomas R., Jr.

Hayes, Bluford H.

Heberling, Donald L.

Heitzman, William R.

Hennessy, Francis P., Jr.

Henson, David G.

Hoekstra, Paul D.

Holland, Roscoe G.

Honigford, Harold B.

Honigford, Thomas P.

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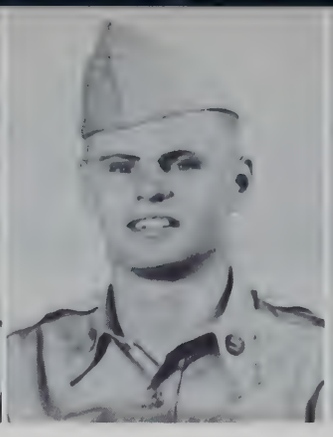

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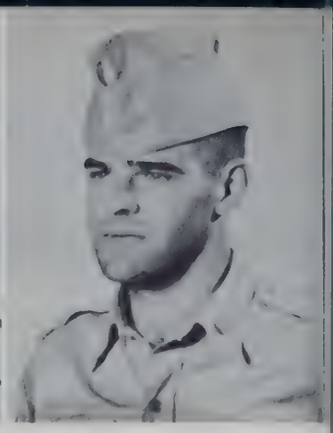

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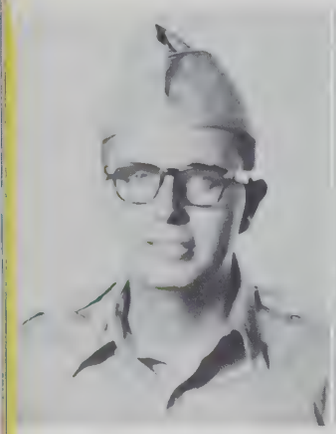

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Kelly, Joseph F.

King, Jimmy L.

Kirby, Verl L.

Klee, Dale E.

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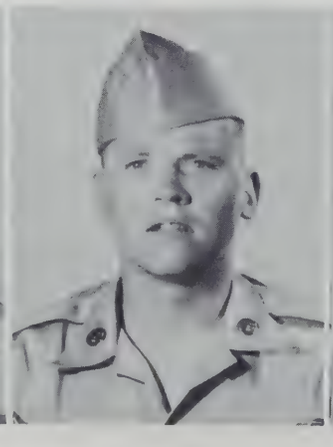

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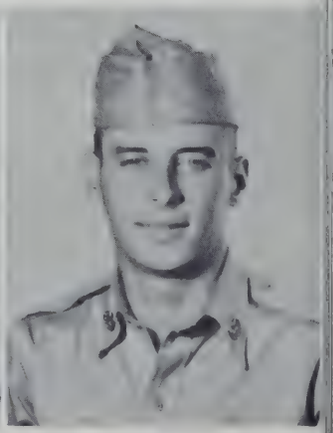

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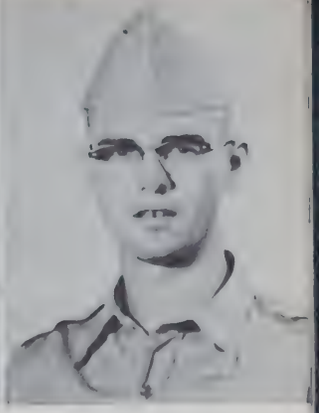

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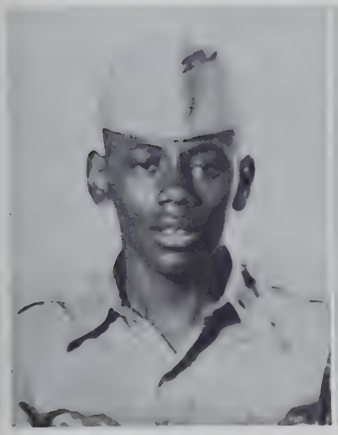

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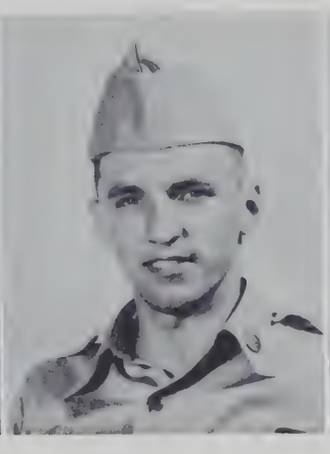

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McMahon, Robert T.

Milsten, Gerald A.

Minisci, Lawrence J.

Mooney, Charles A., III

Moore, Marvin J.

Morris, Jack H.

Mumau, Willis B.

Norman, Murl L.

O'Brien, Daniel J.

O'Donnell, Leo D., Jr.

Park, Pete R.

Parry, Richard L.

Pashovich, Alexander

Pete, Allen R.

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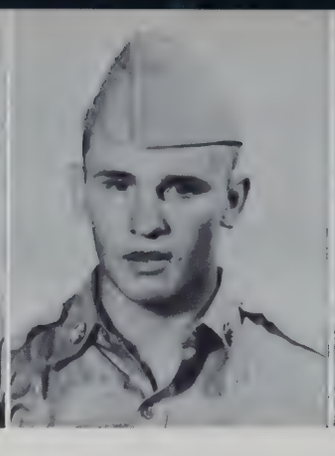
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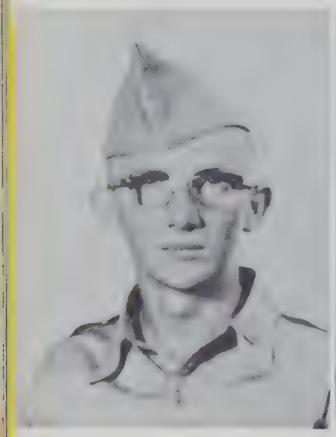
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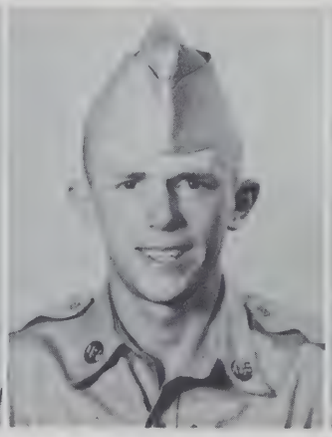
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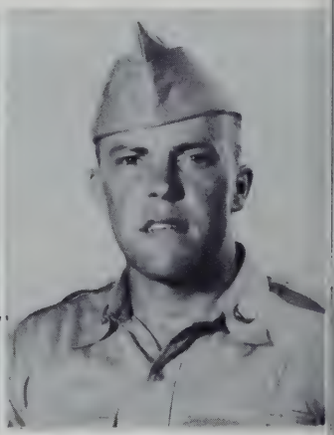
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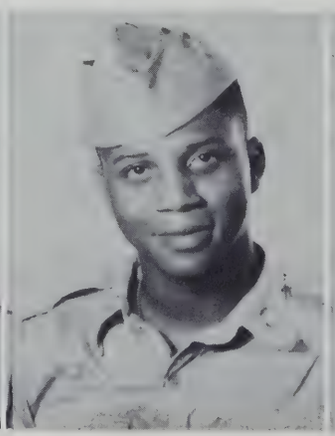
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Ryan, Richard P.

Ryan, William J.

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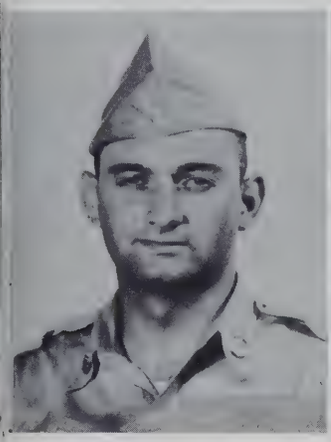

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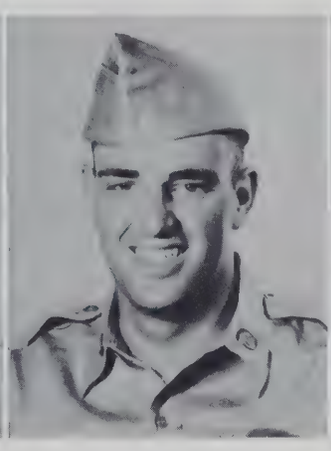


Schoessel, John M.

Schrand, Ray P.

Schulte, Richard F.

Scott, Waymon

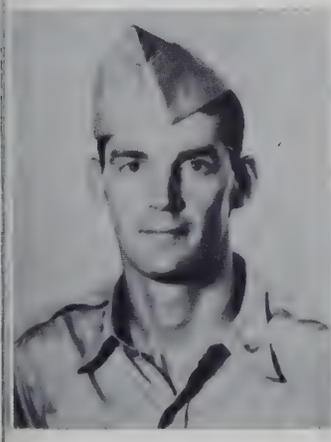
Seigneur, Max L.

Shank, Mark B., Jr.

Sharpin, Ronald E.

Shirey, Fred E.

Short, Virgil



Siler, Ronald A.

Slagle, Donald W.

Smith, Everett F.

Smith, George T.

Snoke, Raymond A.

Snyder, Bruce A.

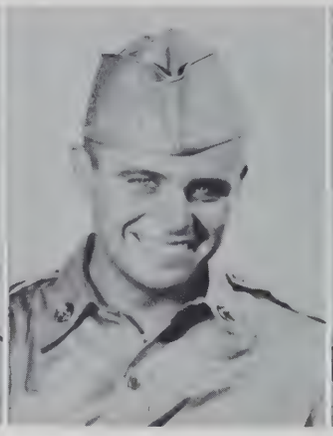
Snyder, Lawrence R.

Steed, Thomas D.

Stipp, Conrad E.

Stokes, James N.

Stone, Steven W.


Stoufer, Philip K.

Strause, Larry E.

Sutherin, Donald W.

Swartz, William E.

Swint, Sam F.

Taylor, Edwin R.

Taylor, Harry D.

Thacker, Larry E.

Tillotson, Robert L.

Truex, James R.

Van Scyoc, Malcolm F.

Van Sickle, Albert T.

Vargo, Kenneth W.

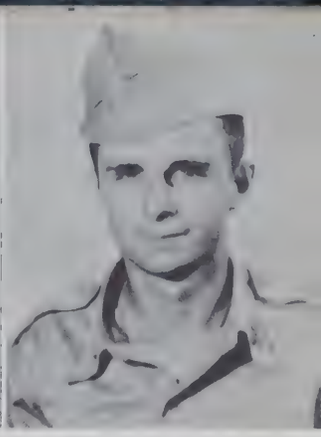
Vaughn, Raymond D.

Wardman, John D.

Weaver, Gerald L.

Webster, Herbert S., Jr.

Weimer, Fredrick M.



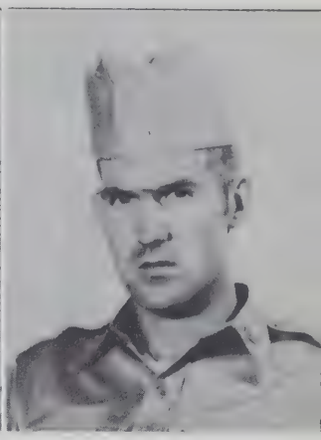
Weiss, Carl

Wharton, Charles E.

Whiting, James F.

Wickham, Robert G.

Wilkes, David A.



Williams, Milton H.

Wilson, Jack W.

Wood, William J.

Woolley, Everett L.

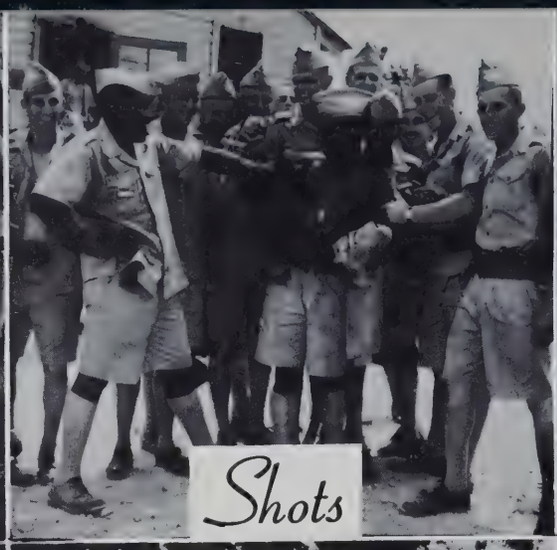
Worch, Roger A.

Yablonsky, Morton M.

Young, James G.

Zachariah, Larry A.

Zielinski, Leo J.



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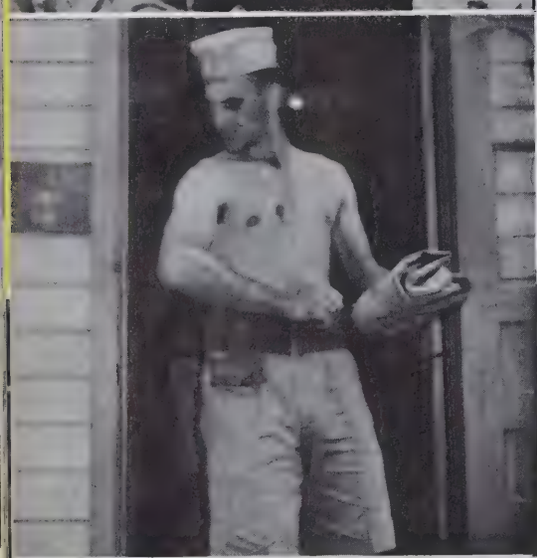
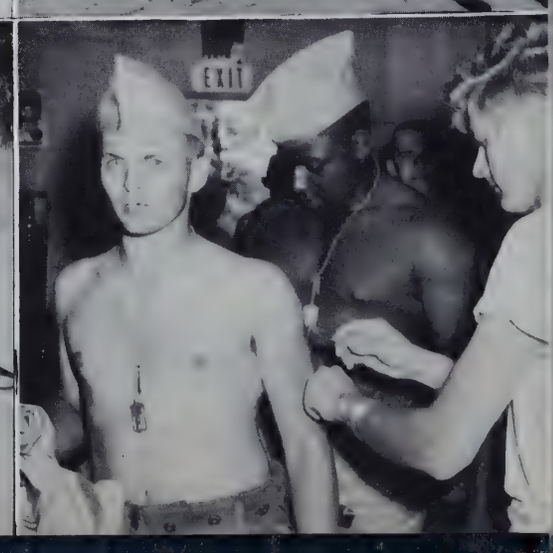
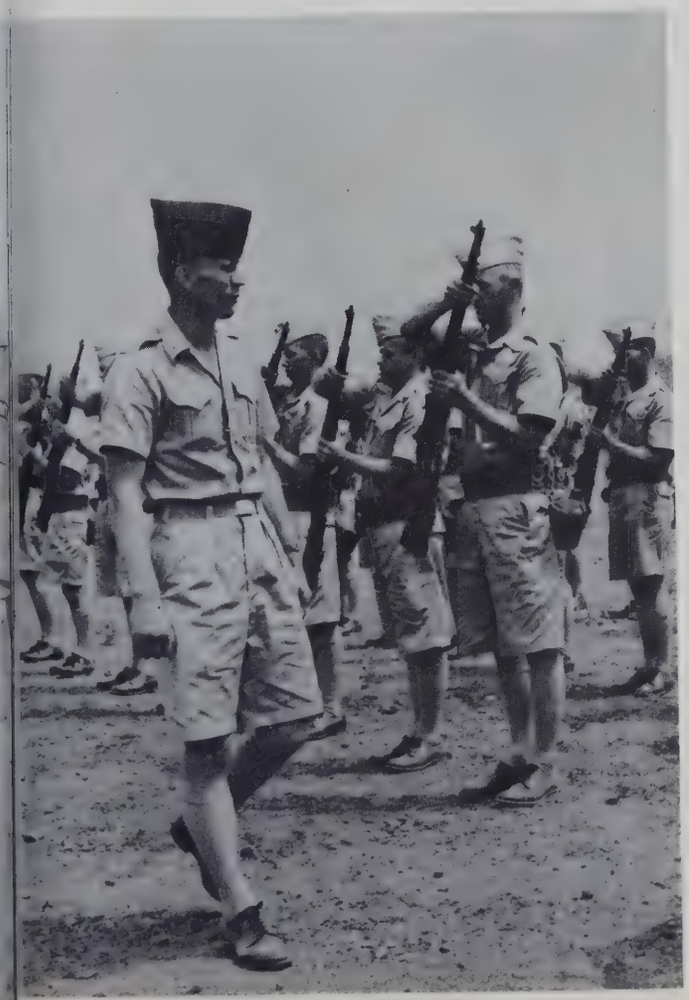




Company Area

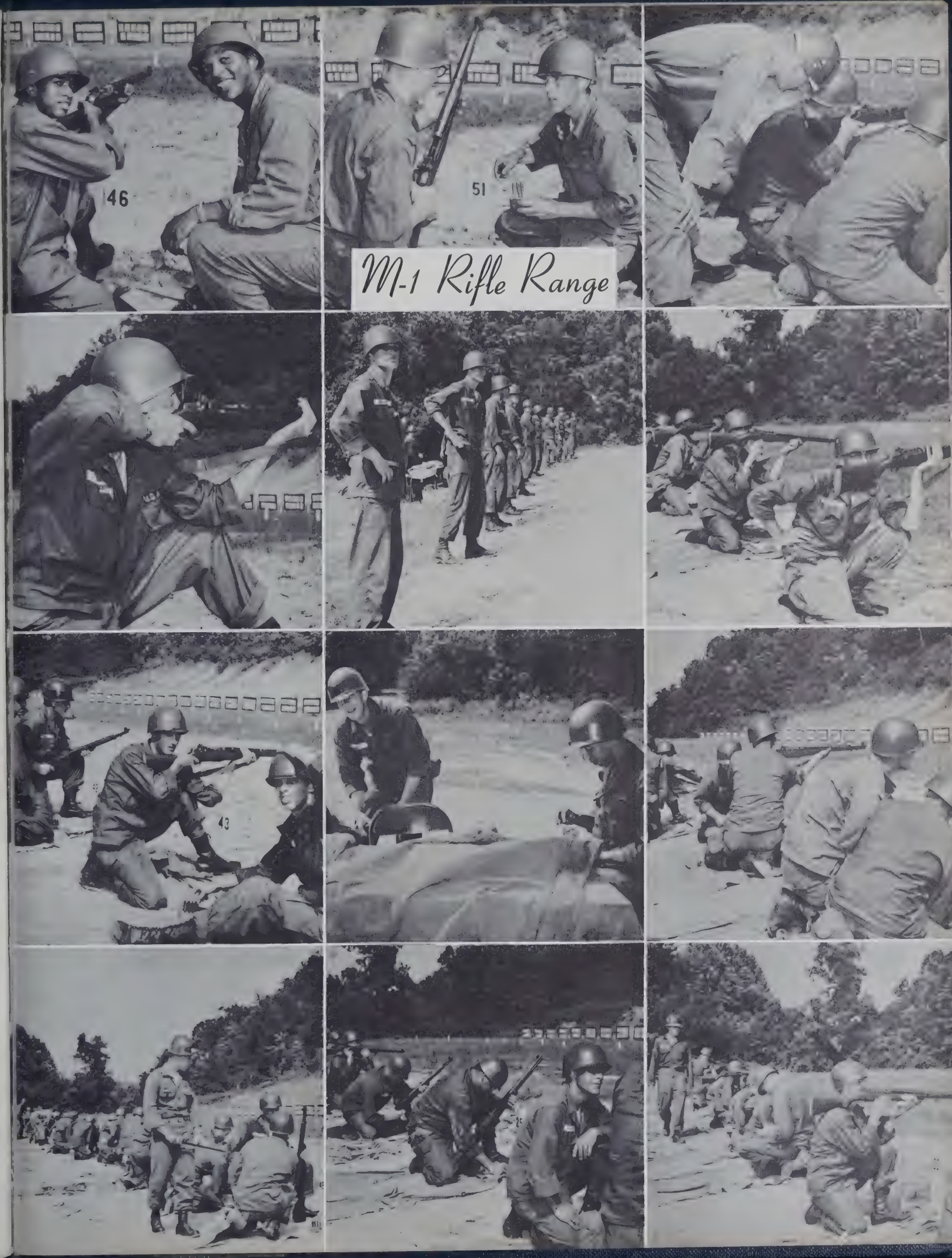
Dismounted Drill



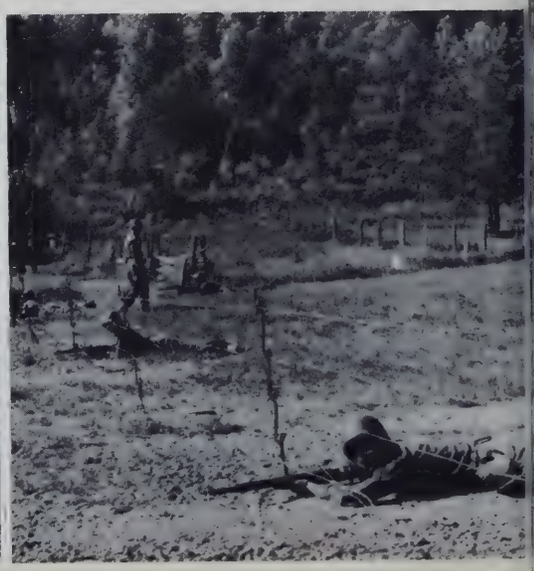
Preliminary Instructions

Rifle Inspection

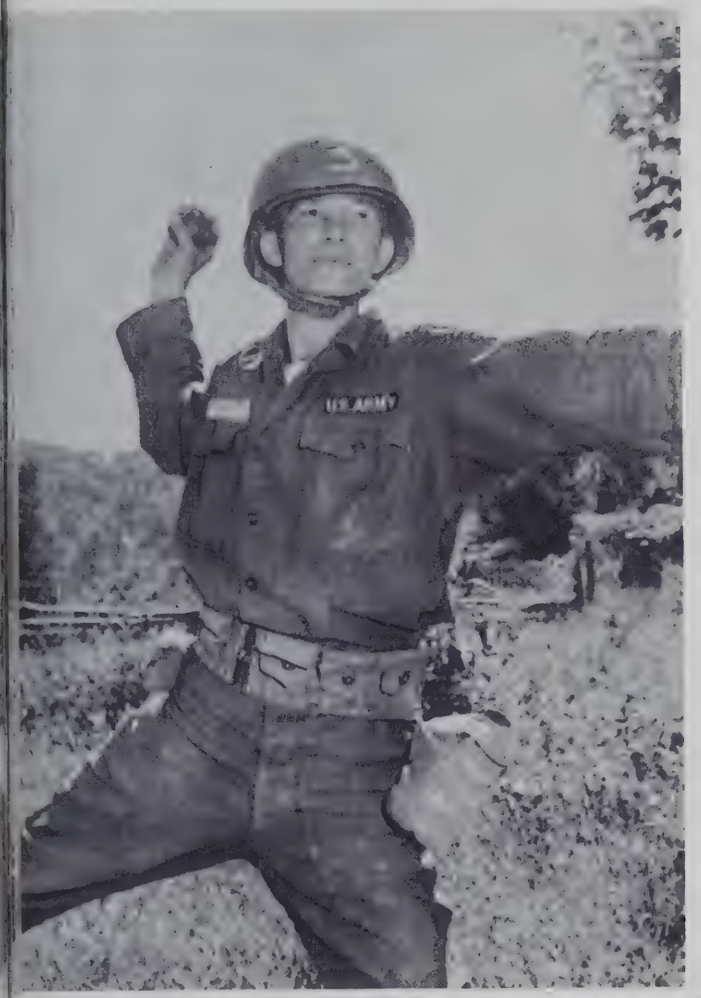
Guard Duty


M-1 Rifle Range

Close Combat



COMBAT RANGE


U.S. ARMY

Transition Firing

Gas Chamber

VIPs *Visit Gas Chamber*

Hand and Rifle Grenades

Hand and Rifle Grenades

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Proficiency Test

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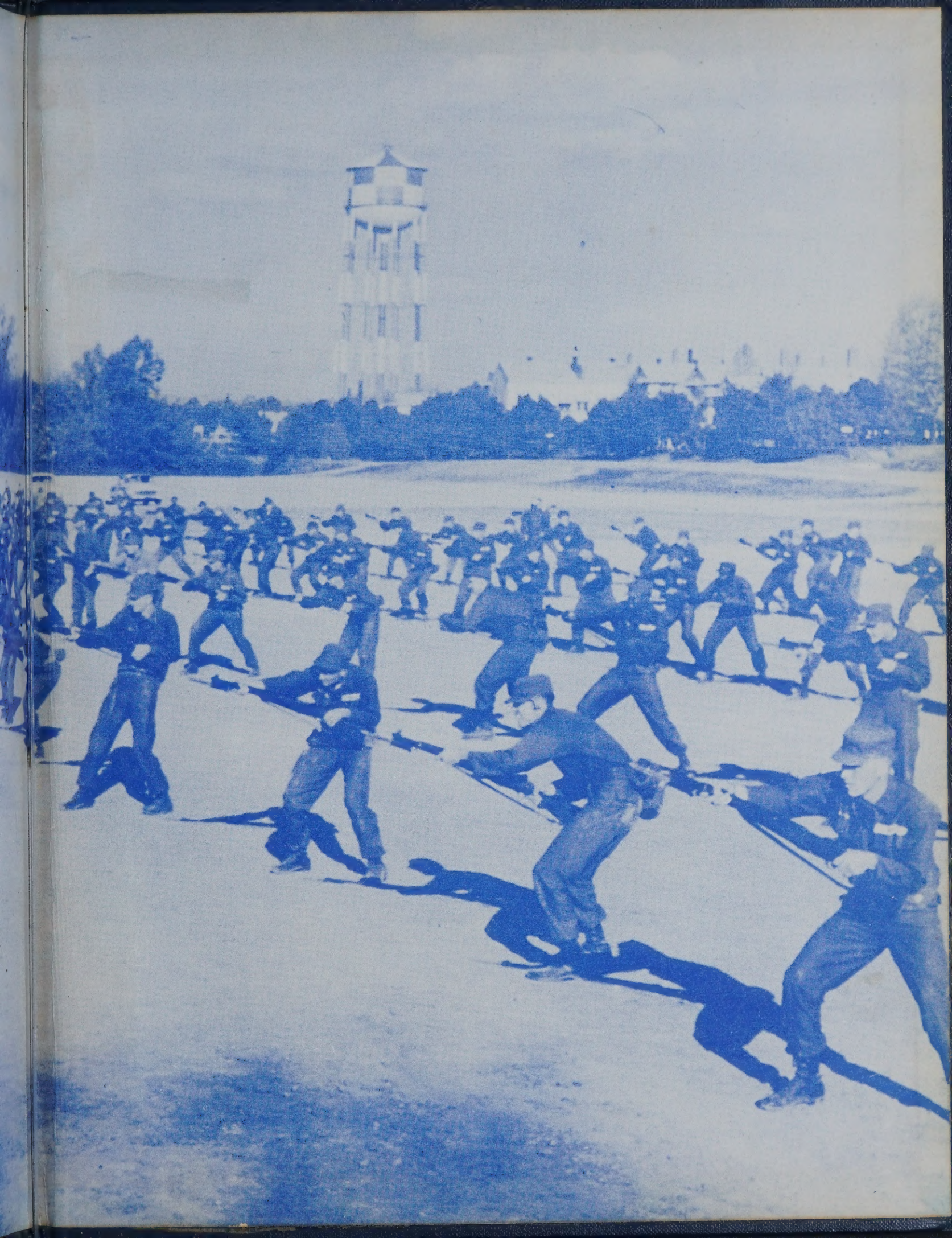
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